Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. VIII NO. 35 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.
7th	Feb.	Morvada	8192
16th	"	Neuralia	9082
21st	"	Somali †	6712
28th	"	Karmala	8923

†The Somali is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.	
10th	Feb.	Khybar	8946	To Colombo & Calcutta
11th	"	Nevasa	2071	Do
13th	"	Dunera	5414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.		Steamers.	
9th	Feb.	Chakla	Karachi Via K ports & I. M
12th	"	Lhasa	Karachi Direct.
13th	"	Baroda	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	C Hideshima	4021	28th Feb.	12th Mar.
Sakai Maru	R. Hayeshi	3708	27th Jan.	7th Feb.
Wakamatsu Maru	H. Mitsucka	2721	27th Jan.	8th Feb.
Shinryu Maru	S Mori	3176	1st Feb.	13th Feb.
Nichiyo Maru	K Aoyama	3337	9th Feb.	16th Feb.
* Yebashi Maru	M. Kitamura	3958	13 h Feb.	15th Feb.
Kagnao Maru	S. Oya	3819	18 h Feb	1st Mar.
Kimi Maru	—	3193	7 Feb.	3rd Mar.
*Yeterefu Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar.

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

F. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—187 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Wakking Maru	T. Mori	1st Feb.	10th Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru	S. Fujita	4th Feb.	14th Feb.	Japan
Suahu Maru	K. Uchi	18th Feb.	28rd Feb.	Japan
Yuki Maru	..	15th Feb.	25th Feb.	Japan
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	2 th Feb.	10th Mar.	Japan
Indo Maru	S. Aiai	2nd Mar	13th Mar.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Alice Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital	12,60,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,59,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
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The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

E. P. SPRINGFELLOW.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 6,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 62,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabusche
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

Y. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 7,050,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Sourabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

U. AIMAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

EAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

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Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed $0,00,00
Surplus about 1,00,00
Claims paid about 25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready settlability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
824, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

12th February, 1920.
10th April, 1920.
5th June, 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on 3 or more full fares for families.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and every cabin has got electric light and a fan, free of charge. She carries a qualified Doctor and a Stewardess.

ONLY A VERY FEW BERTHS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE FEBRUARY VOYAGE.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
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The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
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Telephone No. 114.
Telegraphic Address:—"JALNATH".
8422

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HATS
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, ... at Rs 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, ... at " 15/- "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs 20/- "
Wameshanta Hats, .. at Rs. 10 & Rs 12/8 each

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MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No 479.

ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED,
MESSRS. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.
CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

beg to advise the Insuring Public that having secured the Marine Agency of the Atlantic Assurance Company, Limited, they are now prepared to accept Marine Insurance on behalf of this Company.

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the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

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OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
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The Permanent Exhibition
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AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

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TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPETENT READERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" Press. Apply sharp to the General Manager.

WANTED—One M.A., LL.B., Apply sharp. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 43. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8511

WANTED—Well experienced Hindu CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8505

WANTED—Two SALEMEN for Mill Stores, Hardware and Metals. Salary Rs. 100 and Rs. 75. Apply Box No. 42, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8506

WANTED.—LADY DOCTOR L. M. & S. for Mangrol Vaniek Dispensary (Kathiawar). Apply to SECRETARY, 57, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 8510

WANTED—SALESMAN for Metals and HARWARE. Good salary and commission. Apply stating previous experience to Box No. 15 Advt., Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle." 8407

WANTED by Japanese firm, an experienced SALESMAN in sundries, only really competent man need apply stating experience and expected salary in his own handwriting to Box. No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8440

WANTED a TEACHER holding London Chamber of Commerce and Pitman's Diploma Certificates. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to HEADMASTER, Government High School, Broach, stating Caste, Native Place, Birth-date and other qualifications with testimonials before 9-2-1920. 7946

WANTED—A temporary DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 50 per mensem with war allowance to be attached to the Office of the Director, Telegraph Engineering, Western Circle, Bombay. Will have to go to out stations within the Circle, if necessary, on usual Travelling allowances. Apply with testimonials. 8575

WANTED—Registered MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for duty at the Pilgrim Camp at Kamaran on Rs. 450 with free passage and quarters. The selected candidates will have to start for Kamaran at short notice. The appointment would last for four months. 2. Applications are also invited for the following posts for the same camp. 1 COMPOUNDER. 4 trained DISINFECTORS. 3 ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. 1 FITTER. one CASHIER. one LADY DOCTOR. Candidates should apply at once with testimonials stating age and terms to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. 8497

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a long experienced, first class Mech. Engineer, in Bombay, is serving in one of the largest Mills in Mofussil. Excellent references. Please write to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—A TENANT in a Gujarati Chawl to exchange room with one on Lamington Road. Apply Box No. 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8504

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Ford secondhand TOURING CAR used for eight months. Apply Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8484

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS always on hand. Pay us a visit to-day. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

FOR SALE—One Marshall's portable 25 N.H.P. STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER 120 lb pressure used three seasons. One Ransomes vertical steam frame saw, for cutting logs. One Cornish Boiler 7 N.H.P. 100 lbs pressure. DUTTS ENGINEERING STORES, Calicut, Malabar. 8524

FOR SALE—Brand new 3 tons Cart Weighing Machine, Electric Motors 40 H.P. A.C. Current, a complete Oil Mill Plant comprising Hydraulic Presses, capable of crushing 20 tons per day of 24 hours, and Lancashire Boilers, etc. Prices and particulars on application. Apply Box No, 26, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8462

FOR SALE:—12/14 H. P. Newton Bennet. A first class ITALIAN CAR 1915 Model complete with Mechanical Self-starter, Electric Lights, and in excellent order. Being sold as owner is going in for a larger Car. Price Rs. 10,500. May be seen and tried at The BOMBAY MOTOR CAR, Co., Ltd., Apollo Bunder. 5340

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Bandra facing the Sea consisting of two Bungalows and vacant land in all admeasuring about 3700 square yards. For particulars apply to Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA, No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 8520

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—REMINGTON No. 11, underwood, L. G. Smith No. 5, Kropp Razors. Just unpacked. Ask for prices TRUTH z CO., Poona. 8508

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & CO., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

PLEASE ORDER VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, imported on acclimatised, chemical manures—implements bouquet papers, fruit plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, Lucknow. 8106

FOR SALE—Ford New TOURING CARS and one ton CHASSIS for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COLLOIDINE.

COLLOIDAL IODINE,

IN AMPOULES AND BOTTLES.

USED INTRAMUSCULARLY, ORALLY AND LOCALLY.

ON

PNEUMONIA, Influenza, all kinds of septic and other fevers, Rheumatism, and uric acid-Ailments, Tuberculosis, Asthma, and skin deases.

Can be had from:—
Kemp & Co.,
Thomson & Taylor,
Phillips & Co., Ltd.,
Leach & Webbomy,
Army & Navy,
And all other Chemists.

Apply for prices, literature, etc., to
Sole Agents:—
F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.
Colloidal Laboratory, U.S.A.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 11,86,34,250
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,18,63,425

DIRECTORS.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., (Chairman).
Sir Sassoon David, Bart., (Vice-Chairman).
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir S. B. Bharucha, Kt.
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bachhraj.
Ramnarain Hurnandrai, Esq.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
B. J. Padshah, Esq.
The Hon Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.
The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.

ON AND AFTER 2nd February, the Company, will be prepared to accept Fire and Marine risks at current rates of premium.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.
Waterloo Mansions. Mayo Road, Bombay.

CHIEF AGENTS.
Tata Sons, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road.

LONDON AGENTS.
Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Limited 4, Moorgate Street, E. C. 3.

R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.
8146

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for building a Synagogue in Rasta's Peth, Poona City, will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m., on SUNDAY, the 29th February, 1920, and will be opened at Hebrath Beth Yakob Prayer Hall Rasta's Peth, Poona City, by the Poona New Synagogue Building Fund Committee on the same day at 4-30 p.m.

Forms of tenders, specifications and conditions of Cntract etc., are obtainable from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per set.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 in the form of currency notes, as earnest money. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned soon after disposal of tenders.

The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Commitee who reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender or tenders without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

Any further information required can be had from the undersigned.

Tenders must be sent by registered post under a strong cover, sealed and marked "Tender for Building Synagogue."

The approximate estimated cost of the work is Rs. 38,000.

B. A. SOLOMON,
Hony Secretary,
Poona New Synagogue Building Fund.
88, Rasta's Peth, Poona City.

Poona, 6th February, 1920. 8495

WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Barsi City Municipality. The pay is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 on approved service. Conveyance allowance is Rs. 15 p.m. Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications and previous experience of Municipal work. A graduate in Arts and in Engineering will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 5th March, 1920.

S. S. KATHALE,
President,
Barsi City Municipality.

Barsi, 5th January, 1920. 7617

FOREST DEPARTMENT,
GWALIOR GOVERNMENT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ABOUT 140 maunds of Crude Lac will be auctioned in the office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests at Goona on 19th, 20th and 21st February, 1920. Those intending to bid may join the auction on the fixed dates.

SUNDER LALL PATHACK,
Conservator of Forests,
Gwalior Government.

Motimahal, 26th January, 1920. 8304

PUBLIC NOTICES.

S. S "LOYALTY."

THE S.S. "LOYALTY" will sail for Marseilles on THURSDAY, the 12th instant from the Alexandra Docks. Shed No. 5 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Passengers must be present there not later than 1-30 p.m., (S. T.). The medical inspection will take place at 2 p.m., (S. T.) sharp.

All heavy baggage must be sent before 4 p.m., on Wednesday the 11th instant to the above Shed.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
8517

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for pipes and fittings galvd will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 17th day of February, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla,
9th February, 1920. 8514

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in cleaning Low Level Channel No. 1 from Fergusson Road to a distance of 1,800 feet northwards will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 17th day of February, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 9th February, 1920. 8516

NOTICE.

VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO TENANTS INTENDING TO RENT PREMISES (SUITABLE FOR OFFICES OR BUSINESS PURPOSES) AT FORT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE NEAR VICTORIA TERMINUS.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited from intending tenants for renting the above premises. Offers to be delivered not later than the 16th February, 1920 at the office of the undersigned.

(1) Four upper storeys of a spacious building connected with an adjoining rear house having two storeys—fitted with electric lights—to be let together and not in separate floors.
(2) Power of subletting allowed.
(3) Term not exceeding two years.
(4) Possession from 20th February. 1920.
(5) Rent Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) per month—open to reasonable offer.

TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS.
5/7, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.
4th February, 1920 8399

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OLD SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1573 of the face value of Rs. 1,000 (subsequently reduced to Rs. 100) of the Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ltd., standing on the name of Bai Champa Daughter of Lallubhai Mohanlal is LOST or MISPLACED, and the undersigned has therefore applied to the Company for a duplicate thereof. If any person has any claim to the said share, he must submit it to the Company within one month from the date hereof, on the expiration of which period I shall be entitled to issue the duplicate from the Company free from all kinds of claim whatsoever to the said share.

Dasada, Dated 1st February. 1920.

BAI CHAMPA, DAUGHTER of
Bai CHAMPA, Daughter of
Lallubhai Mohanlal.
8523

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of YESHWANT SHEWRAM late of Bombay Fisherman by profession a bacherlor Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Deceased,
SHEWRAM HASSIA, father of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Fisherman by profession, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 17th day of Jan., 1920.
SHEWRAM HASSIA,
Petitioner-in-Person.
8509

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913 and of the Barsi Cotton Ginning Factory Company Ltd. (In Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 21st day of February, 1920, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to N. H Moos, the Lquidator of the said Company, in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 28th day of February, 1920, at 1 o'clock in the noon at the office of the said Liquidator is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1920.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.
8528

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOWROJI RUSTOMJI WADIA has contracted to sell to our client ADUL AJIJ HAJI TYEB the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground at Elphinstone Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10871 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 27, 42, 43, New No. 1193 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/1897 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3564 and Street No. 1026 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the ground of Sir Shapurji and Tullockchand partly by the ground of Thomas D. Oliverra and partly by the ground of N. S. De Salvaco Church on or towards the West partly by the Tulsi Drain and partly by the ground of Nicholas Francis Dias, on or towards the North by the property of Sabastian Rodriques and Antonia Rodriques and on or towards the South by the ground of Sir Shapurji and Tullockchand.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1920.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan,
Purchaser's attorneys.
8529

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIRINBAI BOMANJEE MOTABHOY, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having or claiming any estate right title interest claim or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their Office No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that peece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalachowki Cross Lane, Parel Road, (near Kherula Masjid) in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 433 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E. No. 7672 (1), 7672 (2) and 7672 (3) and Street No. 6 and (1) and (2) Parel Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ladha Raghojee, on or towards the West by the property of Mucoond Limbaji and now that of Madhoo Sonar, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Ardeshir Wadia.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1920.

PURNANAAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8527

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JARBAI, widow of Ardeshir Rustomji Limboowalla, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA, BOMANJEE ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA and MANECKJI ARDESIR LIMBOOWALLA have contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All person having any claim or interest thereto or therein or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground (whereof Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash is the present Fazandari) together with the bungalow and the stables godowns cook-rooms, dining rooms privies attached thereto and other buildings and outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South-side of the Khetwadi Back-Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and thirteen five-ninths (1513 5/9) sqquare yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7379 and in the Books of the Municipal Assessment under D Ward Nos. 2151 (1), 2152 (2) and 2152 (3) and Street Nos. 117-199, 1 and 2 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Haji Laduck Lukhdiwalla, o nor towards the Wee tby the property of Chan Nassi, on or towards the North by the property of Borah Heptoola Gulam Hussein Resimwalla and on or toward the South by the said Khetwadi Back-Road.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8526

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE to the public generally and to all those dealing with the firm of Messrs. AMIN PATEL & COMPANY, that Mr. HIRABHAI PURSHOTAMDAS AMIN, a partner of the above said firm has retired from the said firm from the 25th December, 1919, and has severed all his connections with the said firm and has no longer any interest whatsoever in the said firm. It is hereby notified that as the name of the said firm is to continue the same, the goodwill thereof being sold to Mr. Ranchhodlal Parbhoodas Patel, all those who deal with the said firm hereafter will deal on their own risk and responsibility and it is hereby notified that the said Hirabhai Purshotamdas Amin will not be at all responsible for the dealings of the above said firm from the 25th December, 1919.

30th January, 1920. 8427

R. P. PATEL,
Sole Proprietor of Amin Patel & Co.,
H. P. AMIN,
Through me this day 30th January, 1920.
V. M. PATEL,
Pleader, Ahmedabad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHA AMRATLAL AMARCHAND has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at and being Plot J on the Norwroji Hill Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 64 kathis and 319 square feet or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 3184 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East and South by the land of the Bombay Improvement Trust, on the West by Chinch Bunder Road, on the North by Sandhurst Road and which premises are assessed under B Ward Nos. 4241 (1) 4241 (2) and 4241 (3), Street Nos. 149, 149A and 149B.

SECONDLY.—All that strip of land for the most part 20 feet in width admeasuring 16 Kathis and 368 square feet or thereabouts situate on the Nowroji Hill Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and on the South and East sides of the Plot J firstly hereinabove described and which do not bear any Collector's or Municipal numbers together with the Godown erected thereon and which said premises are bounded on the East by the land of the G. I. P. Railway and on the South by Plot K of the said Nowroji Hill Estate of the Board.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8525

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement dated the 5th day October, 1867 and made between Bai Jerbai widow of Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Daver of the 1st part Bai Merbai, wife of Mr. Nowroji Ardeshir Davar of the second part and Messrs. Framji Nanabhoy Davar and Nawroji Maneckji Wadia, of the 3rd part for purchase of the undermentioned property.

Offers will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1920.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 123 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay

All those five pieces or parcels of land or ground formerly of Pension and Tax tenure but the cess whereof is now redeemed, situate at the junction of the Warden Road Gowalia Tank Road, Nepean Sea Road and Bomanji Petit Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the three bungalows standing thereon and known as "Davar Hall" "St. Leonard" and "Villa Berry", containing by admeasurement 27000 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 204-16401 and 17701 and New Survey Nos. 7138. 2·7138 A B C/7138 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos 3500. 3501 and 3502 Street Nos. 1-3 5-7 and 9 Warden Road and bounded as follows on the North by the property of Abdoolabhoy Lalji, on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road on the West by the Warden Road and on the East by the Bamonji Petit Road.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

WADIA GHANDHY & Co.
Attorneys for the Trustees
7945

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY 13TH FEBRUARY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODAY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Friday, 13th day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street. Where the kit has been removed for sale very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, large 45 by 30 Chubb's safe, electric ceiling fans, partition screens, silver vases, etc., file cabinets, English cabinets, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, Godraj safe with cabinet stand handsome cabinets, American Gun book cases, iron safe, roll top writing tables, book cases carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, perambulators, gent's bicycles, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. J. Brenan and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Stock Depot, late Army Clothing Factory at Colaba by order of the Assistant Controller Textile Sales, Indian Munitions Board.

A large lot of unserviceable and second-hand clothing.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Stock Depot (Howard and Bullough Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Chinchpokli by order of the Assistant Controller Textile Sales, Indian Munitions Board.

A large lot of unserviceable and second-hand clothing.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS PERTAINING TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES BETWEEN MUSJID AND ELPHINSTONE BRIDGE AND BELONGING TO THE G. I. P. RY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Plot No. 7 at Clive Road by order of the Superintending Engineer, Bombay District and Works, G. I. P. Railway the building materials of the undermentioned properties.

(1) Building on Plot No. 2, Municipal Ward No. 5306 at Clive First Cross Lane.
(2) Building on Plot No. 3. Municipal Ward No. 5305 at Clive First Cross Lane.
(3) Building on Plot No. 4, Municipal Ward No. 5302 (2) at Clive Second Cross Lane.
(4) Building on Plot No. 5, Municipal Ward No. 5300 at Clive Third Cross Lane.
(5) Building on Plot No. 6, Municipal Ward No. 4875 at Clive Fourth Cross Lane.
(6) Buildings on Plot No. 7 Municipal Ward Nos. 4876 (1), 4920, 4921, 5200 at Clive Road.
(7) Buildings on Plot No. 9, Municipal Ward Nos. 4913 4914 at Clive Road.
(8) Buildings on Plot No 10, Municipal Ward Nos. 4911, 4912 at Clive Road.

The purchaser shall demolish the buildings with due regard to the safety of the public, roads and buildings and properties adjoining within three months of the date of sale at his own expenses and shall have to demolish the buildings up to the ground level.

A deposit up to 50 per cent may be required at the time of sale the balance to be paid by the purchaser within eight days.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT PAREL, PAREL BHOIWADA ROAD, AND AT PAREL VILLAGE ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. N. Peeroz haw and D. J. Mantri, Special Commissioners appointed under a Consent Decree dated 28th April, 1919, made in the High Court suit No. 72 of 1919, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned properties one after the other on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, (or the quit and ground Rent tenure) containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 65 and New No. 14206 and New Survey No. 1 71 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 2623 and Street No. 1317 and bounded, on or towards the East by the Public Passage, on or towards the West by the house and compound of Narayan Raghunath Ramchandra on or towards the North by the Public Passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Atmaram Maneckji partly by that of Janardhan Vithoba and partly by that of Saccaram Essoba and which said premises are in occupation of tenants of the said Uderam Gamnajee.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Bhoiwada Road within Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 284 sq. yds. or thereabouts being the portion of ground bearing Old No. 163 and New No. 2776 and New Survey No. 1A/2118 and 2A/2118 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1463(2) and Street No. 162A and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Shunwar Sukut Patel, on or towards the South by the public gulley, on or towards the East by the Chawl of Motibai widow of Govind Jiwan Kinay and by public gulley, and on or towards the South by another chawl of the said Motibai.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 733 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Village Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 58 and New No. 14196 and New Survey No. 10 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 2724 and 2725 and Street No. 1418 and 1419 and bounded on or towards the North by the Parel Village Road on or towards the South by the property of Byramji Hormasji Engineer and partly by the property of the Borrower on or towards the East partly by the property of Jetha Dowri and partly by the property of Chintaman Govind and or towards the East by a passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the Borrower.

LOT NO. 4.

One equal half share of portion in all singular that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 800½ square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhowada Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 24 and No. A/14281 and New Survey No. A. S 6 19 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1477 and Street No. 101 and bounded on or towards the East by Public Passage and the portion of the house of Philip Batarna Nunes on or towards the West by the land of Shivram Pandurung Kinv on or towards the South by the portion of the house of Mariabai widow of Doming Souza and on or towards the North by the house of Dadajee Atwar Kiny.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Unwala Peroushaw & Papa Attorneys for the Special Commissioners at their office Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Feb., 1920.

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Your Baby's Early Days

Baby's natural food is mother's milk: if he cannot get this you must give him food which is practically identical with mother's milk. Only so can you keep Baby well and happy.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide exactly what Baby needs to make him strong and healthy during the first critical months.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

F.270

Trade Mark

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a reliable remedy for the prevention and removal of digestive troubles caused through weak or overworked digestive organs. If your stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help,

is unrivalled

Mother Seigel's Syrup is the tonic you should take. It tones, strengthens, and stimulates the whole digestive system. A short course of this tried and proved remedy will convince you of its power to restore health and vigour. Put it to the test.

FOR INDIGESTION

The Rajah as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only

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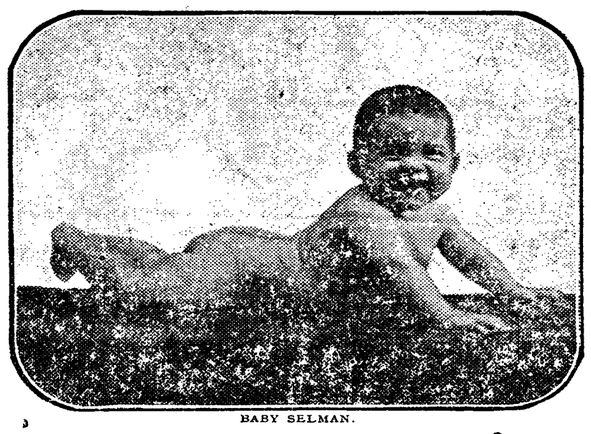
We secure the acme or comfort and appearance

Diomand Jubilee Washing COMPANY

Hamam Street, Fort

BOMBAY.



BABY SELMAN.

Reared from birth on Virol

Kamptee, Central Provinces,
India,
25th February, 1916.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in sending you a photograph of one of my children, both of whom were reared from birth on "VIROL." My children are very big and bonny and everyone asks me "What do you give them?" so that we are constantly recommending Virol, and several of our friends are using it with excellent results.

Kindly make whatever use you like of the letters and photos we have sent you, and believe us your grateful and staunch supporters.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) B. B. SELMAN.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness, take Virolised Milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

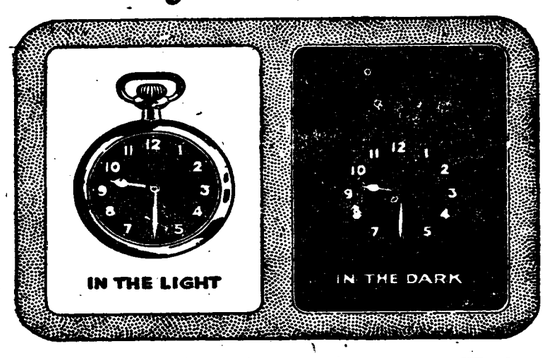
VIROL

VIROL LTD., 148-166, Old Street, London, E.C.

British Made & British Owned.

S.H.B.

"The Watch that does not Quit at Sundown—or any other time."



HERE are photographs of an Ingersoll Radiolite Watch—in the light and in the dark. In daylight it shows the time just like any other watch; at night the hands and figures glow and show the time clearly.

The hands and figures are made of Radiolite—a wonderful new substance containing real radium. And it is the presence of real radium that makes them self-luminous. So the hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolite Watches glow for years—as long as the watch lasts—without ever having to be exposed to the light.

Ingersoll Radiolite

The "Radiolite" grade of luminous material is used exclusively on Ingersolls, which are sold by leading stores and shopkeepers throughout the world.

There are Ingersoll models from Rs. 45 down to Rs. 10.

ALL GENUINE *Ingersoll* WATCHES HAVE NAME ON DIAL WHICH IS THE GUARANTEE OF RELIABILITY AND ACCURACY.

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for Illustrated Catalogue to:—
INGERSOLL WATCH CO., LTD.,
170, Regent Street, London, W. 1.,
England.

A Perfect Food for Baby

—Mellin's Food is perfect because it contains all that is essential for healthy development. Perfect because it can be given to the most tender infant with assurance of complete nourishment.

Mellin's Food

Starch free — Untouched by hand

A Sample of Mellin's Food, together with a useful Handbook for Mothers, "The Care of Infants in India," will be sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by

MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD. (INDIA BRANCH), LONDON E.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Special Engagement

By arrangement with Frederic Shipman of the

Cahill-Brooke Company.

A Great Musical Attraction

Edward Cahill-George Brooke

The Brilliant Pianist The Australian Tenor

Josie Westaway

The Popular Soprano

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Edward Cahill will play Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" No. 12 and 'Scharwenka's "Polish Dance"

George Brooke will sing a "Song o fThanksgiving," Fleurett" and "Come to Me."

Josie Westaway will sing "Valley of Laughter" and will join with Mr. Brooke in the great Miserere Scene" from "I'll Trovatore."

No. 2 Programme—A complete change—will be given to-night and to-morrow.

No. 3 Programme, another complete change, on Thursday and Friday.

Concert Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m. followed by Special Presentation of Cinema

The Three Part Comedy

"RIGHT WAY CASEY"

The exciting story of Casey, a traffic policeman, who always favors pretty girls, and whose rival in love, his sergeant, plans to ruin him. The story abounds in thrills, depicting Casey's capture of two desperate criminals, his betrayal by the sergeant, and his final outwitting of his villainous superior and rescue of his sweetheart at the very altar. It holds the spectator's attention from start to finish.

Prices: Front Rows and Box Seats Rs. 3. Orchestra Stall Rs. 1-8, Dress Circle Rs. 1, Balcony Ans. 8 and Gallery Ans. 4.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

Showing to-night another fine Pathe Photoplay in seven reels entitled

Common Clay
Common Clay
Common Clay

Featuring the famous Anglo-American actress

Fannie Ward.
Fannie Ward.
Fannie Ward.

You saw her last week in "The Yellow Ticket," and you will be just as pleased with her acting in "Common Clay." Go to the Imperial after dinner tonight.

Also, showing

Pathe Gazette

Coloured film: MYSTERIOUS FLAMES

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

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Kentmere P. O. P. tropical Rs. 1-2 per sheet. Y. T. O. Self-toning, small sizes, as 6 per pkt., Quarter to Cabinet as 11 per packet. Primus Self-toning from 1 by 1 to 17 by 24½. Kodak Films 127, 117, 120, 116, 124 only in Stock. P. O. P. Post Cards Rs. 6 per 100. All Plates, Bromide Papers.

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S. HORMUSJI,
ELEPHANT BUILDING,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes

Three Acts of Solid fun by Charles Goddard and Paul Dicky.

Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking for to-night Attraction he Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

The Greatest Ring Contest of Modern Times.

Georges Carpentier *VS.* **Joe Beckett.**

The French Champion. The Heavy Weight Champion of Great Britain

At the Holborn Stadium on Dec. 4th, 1919, for the HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPION OF EUROPE

"The Blue Bird"

A MIGHTY SPECTACLE OF HAPPINESS! A THOUSAND SMILES!!
A THOUSAND SOBS!!! A THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL SCENES.

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WOLVES OF KULTUR

is ahead of any other Serial relased by any other company upto this time

SEE THE FOURTH INSTALMENT THIS WEEK

And you will be convinced of its merits.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum.)

1 at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

THIRD WEEK

SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30

THE

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"The Barrier"

Big Story of the Frozen North, where en and Women know no Law in thes struggle for existence save the Barrier of Blood between White Man and Red Girl.

Unfolds the most beautiful love story ever shown on the stage and screen——the love of a manly youth and a winsome girl, M nearly wrecked by "THE BARRIER" of race and blood.

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CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, KNOWN AS EBRAHIM VILLA, AT MATHERAN AND ITS FURNITURE.

By the order of Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp Esq the Acting Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulam Hussein Ludha Ebrahim, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 22nd February 1920, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises at Matheran, the following Bungalow and its Furniture.

PARTICULARS.

The Bungalow with the compound measuring about 2 acres and 20 gunthas and bounded on the West and South by the Olympia Road, East by the bungalow of Budrudin Tyebji and on the North by the bungalow of Hajibhoy Lalji.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—All the furniture of the Bungalow will be sold separately in one lot.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th February, 1920.

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Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

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of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

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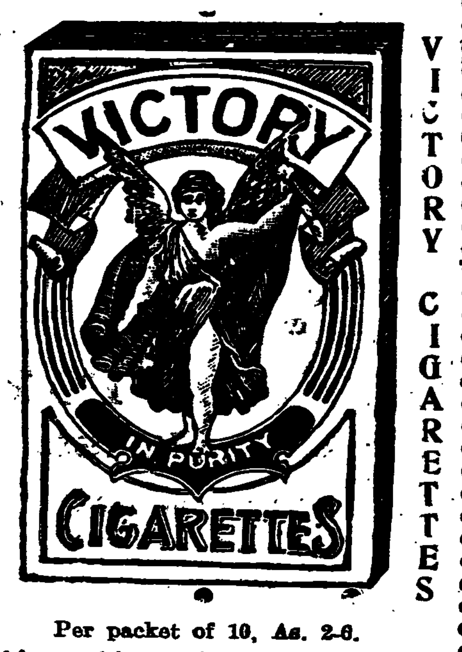

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No. 15.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 4th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Feb.	..
Mar.	55 42
Apr.	..
May	24.45
June	—
July	23 56
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	21.50
Nov.	..
Dec.	20 70
Jan.	20.35

Prices taken at 12-13 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	47 000
Exports to Great Britain	9 00
to Continent	1,00
Futures at New York Mar.	35 56
May	33.36
July	31.05
Spot Cotton at New York	38 60
Orleans	38 75
Futures at New Orleans May	34 11
Oct.	29 29
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14½
Demand Bills	3.33 75
Silver Commercial Bars	133½

MONEY MARKET.

London Feb. 4th

Consols 3%	58 1/?
Bar Silver Spot	88 1/4
2 months hence	86 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Same conditions—firm.

Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	5 5/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 11/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" 6 "	6 3/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	125/9
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	46½
Rupee Paper 3½%	72 Nominal
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	58½
Government Securities 3%	50½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	46.65

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£84
National Bank of India Ltd	£61
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£128

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 4th.

Funding Loan 4%	£ 3½
Victory Loan 4%	£81½
5% New	£91 1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 4th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Paid..	56
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	—
Australian—61 lbs. Paid..	61

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship	Nominal.
Linseed Argentine. (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Nearest Value Quiet	£14½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£26
Toria Rapeseed;—Feb.-Apl. Buyers. No Sellers	£53

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£123½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£110
Copper Braziers	£167 Nominal.
Yellow Metals	18½
Hard Spelter	58½

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Quite Nominal	87
Do. Do. Aug. Sept. Buyers	76
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb Mar. Quite Nominal	88
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Buyers	78
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept.	75

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl.	2/7
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Paid	2/8½

Tone:—Dull.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 4th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	116
Mutton	111/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 9.

New York cables are much delayed the latest received up to this morning being the close of 3rd instant. The International Exchange situation is causing nervousness here. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 495½ for Fully Good Broach April-May and gradually declined to Rs. 484 on reports of a further decline in New York up to 11 a.m., on 4th instant of 63 points. Bulls were unloading, and bears selling. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 487 and Rs. 485, and at 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 487½. Later on the price improved to Rs. 490, and after touching Rs. 488 the bazaar closed at Rs. 491½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 491, advanced to Rs. 494, and closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet and the enquiry has been very moderate. Prices were easier in sympathy with the drop in contract rates.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	479
Fully Good Bengals	Mar	295
" " "	May.	306
Fine Oomras	March	378
Fine Oomras	May.	372

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 9TH FEB. 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March	300
" " " "	May	311
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	487
Fine M.G. Oomras	March	379
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	381

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G Bengals	..	325	310	290	Ready.
M.G Sind Punjab.	..	325	310	290	"
M. G Oomras No 3	397	387	367	—	"
M G. Central P. No. 1	427	417	397	—	"
M G. Central No. 2	417	407	38[illegible]	—	"
	..	..	..	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th February 1920.

Cotton	14,594	Bales
Wheat	18,.88	Cwts
Linseed	6.4	"
Rape etc	1.4.5	"
Gingellyseed	5,426	"
Poppyseed	11	
Groundnuts	2,785	"
Castorseed	08	"
Rice	14.3.4	"
Myrabollams	5,876	"
Cottonseed	8 . 5	"
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	4, 97	"
Jewar	4,.49	"
Maize	69.	"
Barley	144	"
Bajree	7,546	"

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22, 99/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 64.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 64.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2,215, By. Uniteds 1,855, By. Dyeing 3 300, By. Cotton 1,225 Century 1,020, Central India 3,875, Colaba Land 2,915, Coorla 2,000N, Crescent 532/8, Currimbhoy 1,037/8, David 1,280, Fazulbhoy 1,435, Finlay 1,060, Ind. Malwa 567/8, Kastoorchand 2,000N, Kohinoor 3,160, Pearls 1,035, Shapurji 400, Sholapur 14,000, Simplex 1,165, Swan 1,290, Swadeshi 3,900, Alcock 1,310, Andhra Valley 875, By. Burma 935, Bt. Burma Petro. 25 xr, By. Tramway 1,420, By Steam 575, Bundi 59/8, Shivrajpur 49, Tata Ord. 212/8, Tata Defd. 1,060, Tata Oil 580/N, Tata Hydro, 1,285, Tata Bank 60, New India Insurance 43 pr, Scindia Steam 24 premium.

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.

WILL give miraculous cure in 24 hours for Chronic Ringworms, Dhoby's itches and other skin diseases. Guaranteed. If not double the amount will be refunded. Price per phial as. 12.

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Specialists in diseases, MADRAS.

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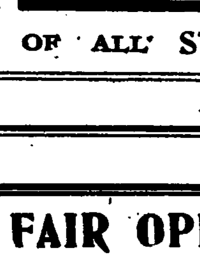
General Shawl Merchants,

LAHORE.

FOR THE HAIR



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Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

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Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite ..
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.eConc., BFF, BFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannia Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PB Conc., RN, 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R, G.
Thionone G .. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black .GN Extra, HK Extra, H Extra. BX F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prim Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Aocid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benso Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R]
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LR
Light Acid Brown R

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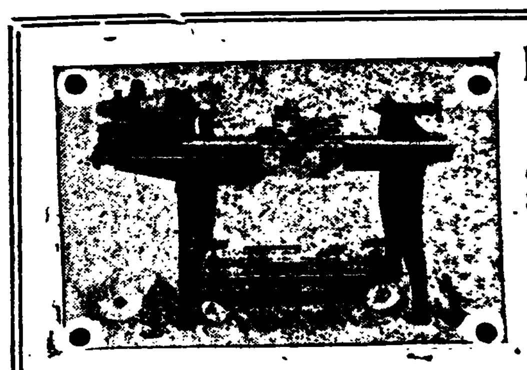

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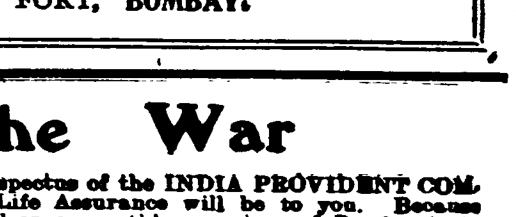

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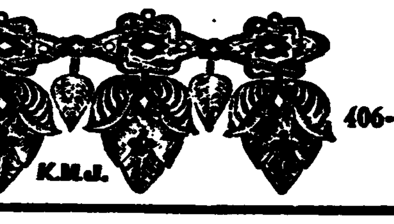

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Tele. No. 782.

P. O. BOX 283, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST BIG MEETING : SECOND DAY.

HANDICAPS.

Tuesday, 10th February, 1920.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Distance mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division

Country Lad 9/8, Red Quill 9/3, Anthracite 9/1, Cyanite 9/1, Gladiator 8/12, Byculla 8/11, Yellow Jester 8/10, We Two 8/10, Mazboot 8/9, Plaxtol 8/7, Footman 8/7, Symrex 8/2, Royal Ambition 7/13, Royal Charter 7/13, Dunskey 7/8, Hunyadi 7/7, Francis Armand 7/3, Johnnie H 7/2, Owen Roe 7/2.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Forfeit Lass 9/12, Little Trout 9/10, Vallance 9/6, Mimi 8/12, Miss Rollestone 8/10, Bellicose 8/9, Archer 8/8, Dori 8/7, Fire Finch 8/3, Kenilworth 8/3, Crushed Glass 8/2, Liberty 7/11, Brioche 7/10, Belle Syme 7/10, Bucko 7/9, Lemon 7/3, Stop Watch 7/2.

THE POWAL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Treddle 9/12, Yuan 9/7, Spearwood 9/2, Firpo 8/11, Flotelle 8/10, Greig 8/10, Final Proof 8/9, Javelin 8/5, Decorum 8/4, Fugle Lady 8/3, Japanese Pine 8/1, Margreen 8/1, Troop Leader 8/0, Tarquin 7/12, Belle Chance 7/10, Beggar Prince 7/8, Partial Eclipse 7/7, Dorian 7/5, Symptoms 7/5, Mametz 7/4, Millmount 7/3, Saunterer 7/3, Adelaide II 7/0, Gantry 6/7.

THE FOLKESTONE PLATE.—Distance furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Billy Bawn 9/8, Duet 9/6, Nerissa 9/5, Final Proof 9/4, Caraway 9/3, Oregon Pine 8/12, Fine Trout 8/10, Binfield Grove 8/10, Belle Voyageuse II 8/10, Lucky Queen 8/9, Glass Rock 8/9, Donna Inez 8/8, Buckbean 8/5, King's Head 8/4, Ampanda 8/1, Golden Stream 8/0, Begger Prince 7/13, Lille Bridge 7/12, Mynden Chief 7/12, Mirabelle 7/12, Minar 7/11, Explosive 7/10, Peach Melba 7/10, South Star 7/10, Millmount 7/9, Motor Wrap 7/7, High Life 7/7, Cheeky 7/4, Impecunious 7/0, Tourney 6/9.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Roubaix 9/12, Derisingham 9/4, Verge 9/0, Oros 8/11, Charcoal 8/5, Little Nan 8/1, Polyorama 8/0, Senparison 8/0, Penny Pie 7/11, Patchy 7/11, Aleli 7/9, Waynflete 7/9.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000 for horses.

Quarryman 9/7, Dersingham 9/0, Verge 9/0 Roubaix 9/0, Poignant 9/0, Cresset 8/2, Liberty 7/7, Cimarron 7/7, Tagamor 7/7, Noutbutweel 7/5.

THE BOMBAY DERBY—Distance 1½ miles

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. For Arabs.

Collingwood 9/11, Earl 9/8, Dictate 9/2, Kayid 9/0, Ruby Mine 8/9, Hakum 8/5, Golshan 8/5, Chieftain 8/5, Joker 8/5, Huntsman 8/5, Sparrow Hawk 8/5, Dowlat 8/5, Paladin 8/1 Good Morning 8/1, Dunbar 8/1, Sannayet 8/1 Peacemaker 8/1, Socotra 8/1, Taj 7/12, Jawad 7/8, Benares 7/8, Portcullis 7/8, Buttonwood 7/8, Ayr Laddie 7/8, Tipperary 7/8, Asfoor 7/4, Sardanapel 7/4, Bayard 7/4, My Royal 7/4, Murkaz 7/4, Wazir 7/4, Rashad 6/7, Kitchener 6/7.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Ruby Mine, 9-11; Collingwood, 9-11; Dowlat, 8-5; Joker, 8-5; Huntsman 8-5; Hakum 8-5; Dunbar, 8-1; Paladin, 8-1; Good Morning, 8-1; Socotra, 8-1; Taj, 7-12; Jawad, 7-8; Benares, 7-8; Portcullis, 7-8; Ayr Laddi, 7-8; Tipperary, 7-8; My Royal, 7-4; Murkaz, 7-4; Wazir, 7-4; and Kitchener, 6-7

THE FOLKESTONE PLATE. (Division I.) —Distance 6 furlongs

Billy Bawn, 9-0; Duet, 8-12; Nerissa, 8-11; Final Proof, 8-10; Oregon Pine, 8-4; Binfield Grove, 8-8; Bel. Voyageuse II, 8-2; Lucky Queen; 8-1; Glass Rock, 8-1; Buckbeau, 7-11; Kings Head, 7-10; and Ampanda, 7-7.

THE FOLKESTONE PLATE. (Division II.) —Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards

Golden Stream, 9-0; Beggar Prince, 8-13; Lillie Bridge, 8-12; Mirabelle, 8-12; Minar 8-11; Explosive, 8-10; Peach Melba, 8-10 South Star, 8-10; Motor Wrap, 8-7; High Life 8-7; Cheeky, 8-4; Impecunious, 8-0; and Tourney, 7-9.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distanc 6 furlongs, 41 yds.

Poignant, 9-0; Roubaix, 9-0; Cimarron, 8-2 and Noutbutweel, 8-0.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance furlongs, 65 yds.

Verge, 9-3; Oros, 9-0; Charcoal, 8-4; Littl Nan, 8-3; Polyorama, 8-0; Penny Pie, 8-0; and Aleli, 7-12.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight).

Forfeit Lass, 9-12; Little Trout, 9-10; Vallance, 9-6; Mimi, 8-12; Archer, 8-8; Dori, 8-7; Fire Finch, 8-3; Crushed Glass, 8-2; Liberrty 7-11; Brioche, 7-10; Belle Syme, 7-10; Bucko, 7-9; and Lemon, 7-3.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Distance mile.

Country Lad, 9-8; Red Quill, 9-3; Anthracite 9-1; Gladiator, 8-12; Yellow Jester, 8-10; Plaxtol, 8-7; Footman, 8-7; Symrex, 8-2; Royal Ambition, 7-13; Royal Charter, 7-13; Hunyadi, 7-7; Johnnie H, 7-2; and Owen Roe, 7-2.

THE POWAL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Yuan, 9-7; Firpo, 8-11; Flotelle, 8-10; Greig 8-10; Final Proof, 8-9; Javelin, 8-5; Decorum, 8-4; Fugle Lady, 8-3; Japanese Pine, 8-1; Margreen, 8-1; Troop Lader, 8-0; Beggar Prince, 7-8; Partial Eclipse, 7-7; Symptoms 7-5; Mametz, 7-4; Millmount, 7-8; Saunterer 7-3; Adelaide II, 7-0; and Gantry, 6-7.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO."

In the Malabar Hill Plate POIGNAN on his three successive vicotries, stands out ROUBAIX should place second.

For the Bombay Derby RUBY MINE, in poor company and should be there, with JAWAD and COLLINGWOOD in the picture.

In the Melbourne Plate OROS has a nice weight and on Calcutta four has a good chance, LITTLE NAN and PENNY PIE should fill in the places.

For the Powai Plate FLOTELLE will like the distance, MAMETZ and FUGLE LADY are not out of place.

In the Adelaide Plate CRUSHED GLASS will run well, MIMI and FIRE FINCH should follow home.

For the 1st Division of the Folkestom Plate, BILLY BOWN cannot be ignored on his last victory, BELLE VOYAGEUSE must place, also GLASS ROCK.

For the 2nd Div. EXPLOSIVE has a good chance, SOUTH STAR, and MOTOR WRAP need not be neglected.

For the Mahaluxmi Plate ANTHRACITE, has a favourable weight, holding an advantage over COUNTRY LAD, and FOOTMAN.

Small-pox now prevailing in Calcutta in an epidemic form has swelled the total mortality of Calcutta, the ratio being 59.3 per thousand of the population as against 51.1, the highest figure recorded during the corresponding period of the previous five years. During the week ending the 31st January, after a brief lull there was a general increase of the disease all over the city and deaths rose to 227 from 169 of the previous week.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"IDEAL" PICTURE PLAY.

"Adventures of Deadwood Dick"

First Three Episodes this Week !

1 How Richard Harris became known as DEADWOOD DICK"
2 Deadwood Dick's Vengeance,
3 Deadwood Dick and the Mormons,

The Last Three Episodes Next Week! It is NOT a SERIAL.

"The Jealous Husband."

The Empire

COMMENCING NEXT WEEK, 14TH FEB.

Love's Struggle Throughout the Ages

A COLOSSAL TWO MILLION DOLLAR SPECTACLE

Intolerance

THE MOST MONUMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CINEMA

IN WHICH

Four Paralleled Stories of the World's Wordly Evolution unfold before the vision in thrilling sequence

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS.

MONDAY'S PLAY.

The following are the results of yesterday's play:—

U. D. Rango Rao beat Captain J. Matthews 6—1, 6—1.

Lady Tata and L. S. Deane beat Mr. and Mrs. Cocke 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Race and Kholhoff beat Mrs. Judah and A. Fyzee 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Burns and Harwood beat Morarji and Fakudah 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Dibbs and Annette beat Mrs. Nelson and Fox 10—8, 3—6, 6—4.

Miss Hyam and Syed Hasan beat Mrs. Row and Dr. Fyzee 7—5, 6—3.

RANGA RAO vs. CAPT. J. MATTHEWS.

Seldom has the renowed Ranga Rao played such delightful tennis as he did against Capt. Matthews this afternoon. Full of confidence, he placed unerringly, seldom making a mistake. The Captain on the other hand was dead off. Occasionally he got in a winning shot but for the most part he was running to and fro across the court while the wily Ranga Rao waited to give the coup de grace. The score (6—1. 6—1) but indicates the onesidedness of the game.

LADY TATA AND L. S. DEANE vs. MR. AND MRS. COCKE

Lady Tata and L. S. Deane, though playing by no means faultless tennis, proved too strong for Mr. and Mrs. Cocke. Deane served and smashed well and Lady Tata returned consistently. Mrs. Cocke played a plucky uphill game and was frequently applauded for bringing off difficult shots. The impression created was that Lady Tata and L. S. Deane will take some stopping.

MRS. RACE AND KOHLHOFF vs. MRS. JUDAH AND A. FYZEE.

This proved the most interesting game of the afternoon and was chiefly notable for Kohlhoff's excellent net play. Kohlhoff is decidedly a coming player. Having shaken his first nervousness off he is playing now with great confidence and deadliness. He was ably supported by Mrs. Race. Fyzee was not happy and, although occasionally driving with marked effect, he was far from his usual self.

MRS. DIBBS AND ANNETTE vs. MRS. NELSON AND M. FOX.

This proved rather a dull game with the couples very evenly matched. Annette was better than Fox while Mrs. Nelson was stronger than Mrs. Dibbs. There were some interesting rallies between the ladies.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will be played today:—

Court 1.—Mrs. and Mr. Mathews vs. Mrs. Murray and Suthery at 5-0 p.m.

Court 2.—Miss Hyam and Syed Hasan vs. Mrs. Race and Kolthoff, at 5-0 p.m.

Court 5.—L. S. Leane vs. Annette at 5-0 p.m.

Court 6.—Ranga Rao vs. S. Komamaru, at 5-0 p.m.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

CAHILL-BROOKE CONCERTS.

Much of the success of the Cahill-Brooke Company, now apearing at the Royal Opera House, is undoubtedly due to arrangement of its programmes, in which Edward Cahill is a pastmaster. Mr. Cahill tries to arrange his programme so that it may have a crescendo of interest, and by arousing the imagination to appeal to the casual theatregoer, as well as the trained musician. That he succeeds in doing so was shown by his first appearance in Bombay on Saturday at the Gymkhana Club, where he received a hearty welcome from the musicians in the audience who knew his name and reputation. At the close of his first number, however, this welcome developed into the nature of an ovation, the entire audience, even those who usually look with suspicions of boredom on piano-playing, joining in the demonstration. To-night Mr. Cahill will include the brilliant "Polish Dance" of Scharwenks in his programme. George Brooke and Miss Westaway will be heard in a number of beautiful ballads, while a feature of the programme will be the singing of the great duet, the "Miserere Scene" from "Il Trovatore."

THE [illegible]LOYEES, ASSOCIATION.

These was a meeting of the Bombay Press employees at Herabaug on Sunday the 8th inst., about 200 persons being present.

Mr. Mavji Govindji who presided said that they were quite busy last week as some presses has gone on strike for which reason the progress in there membership was not sa rapid. But now that the Secietaries had returned to Bombay they expects things to get better and more quicker.

Mr. Harjwan K. Mehta who spoke in Hindi explained the meaning and use of Labour movement in the Western countries. He pointed out the potent influence of Labour when it was united.

Rai Saheb Dr. Morarilal of Cawnpore attended was requested to address the gathering. He narrated his experiences of the Labour movement in Cawnpore and the difficulties in their way there. He warned his hearers against the frequent use of their weapon—strike, which must in any case be the last resort. The path was difficulties and required patience and perseverance.

After Dr. Sabri and the Secretaries had spoken, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE STRIKES.

DOCKYARD MEN RESUME WORK.

The men of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard want back to work on Monday on reading the following notice which was posted on the gates:—

"In supersession of the notice previously issued, a rise of four annas per day will be granted if work is resumed on Monday morning, the 9th instant."

The Port Trust Workshop men have not yet resumed work, and the situation remains unchanged.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1566-19—Ard H D and Co. Virji Harjivandas v Messrs B Mansing and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

1410-19—Motichand and D. Damodhardas Devidas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji.

1387-19—Payne and Co. Keshavlal Nagindas v Amratlal Hiralal a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

1659-19—Khandvalla and Co. Chandulal Choonilal v Virchand Dabharam a firm Hiralal Th and Co.

1548-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs Ramdas Bhoja and Co v Memon Haji Sulleman Essa, M B Chothia.

1411-19—Vachha and Co, Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v Narandas Kakoobhai a firm.

1567-19—Mehta D and L. Narrandas Dwarkadas a firm v Bhagwandas Vallabhji a firm, Purshotamrai.

1651-19—Jam R and D, Haji Rahimtoolla Abdul Rahim a firm v Valli Mahomed Sakoor, M B Chothia.

1652-19—Mehta D and L, Esmail Mahomed and Sons a firm v Allibhoy Chagla and Co a firm, Captain and V.

1490-19—Purshotamrai and Co. Mathuradas and Co a firm v Narandas Raghunathdas a firm, Mehta D and L.

1420-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Nihalchand Madhavlal a firm, Manilal and Kher.

1343-19—N C Dalal Vadilal Purshottamdas a firm v Narandas Anandilal a firm Khandwalla & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

489-19—Mirza M and M, Karbalai Mahomedalli Mahomed Saleh Iraki v Haji Husein Tari and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1301-18—Bhai K and G, Manichai Gokulbhai a firm v Keshavlal Jamnadas and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

1870-19—Little and Co, Nazeralli Khanbhoy v Messrs Amratlal and Co a firm, Mulji and Th.

1805-18—Kharas and Co, Narsidas Gangji Popat a firm v Kowji Devchand Madhowji K and Ch.

1315-18—Shroff and D, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co v Messrs Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

2277-19—Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Shomji v Cawasji Framji and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

2264-19—Bhimji and Co, Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co a firm v Virji Harjiwandas a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2310-19—M B Chothia, Narotam Mangaldas v F Mohanlal and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

2806-19—Mulji and Th, Ambalal Navalal a firm v Shantilal Balubhai a firm, Smetham B and Co.

2347-19—Captain and V, Meghji Ludha v Thakar Mangaldas Velji a firm and ors, Madhowji K and Ch, N C Dalal, Malvi M R and Co.

3103-19—Bhimji and Co, Padamsey Damodhar a firm v Bisandas Jivanmal a firm, Motichand and D.

2756-19—N C Dalal, Mohanlal Motilal a firm v Harilal Bhogilal, Amin and D.

2788-19—Motichand & D, Mulji Damodar v. Chhaganlal Vishram & anr, Judah & Solomn.

3069-19—Moti & Devi, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v. Amulakchand Mewaram a firm & anr, Khandvalla & Co.

3253-19—Craigie B & C, Bapuji Sorabji Patel v. Ebrahim Jamal, Matubhai J & M.

1639-18—F P Pavri, Appaji Sadashiv & ors v. Manekji B Davar & anr. In person.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 8th February, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Coconada..	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
B Peking Maru	Kobe	16-2-20	..O S Kaisha
C K Wakamatsu Maru	Kobe	[illegible]-1 20	N Y Kaisha
D E Ischia ..	Genoa	N F	..M Italiana
G Hydra II	Bangkok	10-2-20	..F F O & Co
G Bashayau	N F	J. Mackintosh	& Co
M Purnea	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M Kalyan.	N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Barpeta	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
O Warina..	Busra	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi ..	Mangalore	22-2-20	..K N & Co
Kaveri ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netravati..	N F	1-2-20	..K N & Co
Ponani ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati			..K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Chakdina .	N F	10-2-20	..M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barjora	N F	1[illegible]-2-20	..M M & Co
2 Pesha ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
3 Bandra.	Busra	[illegible]-2 20	..M M & Co
4 Baroda.	Busra	9-2-20	..M M & Co
Shinyu Maru	Kobe	1[illegible]-2-20	..N Y Kaisha
7 Orissa..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
9 Nanking Maru ..	Japan	N F	..O S Kaisha
15 Iran ..	Red Sea Ports	N F	..H S Shustary & Co
Bahrein ..	P Gulf		..T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sandakan	Busra	N F	..K N & Co
2 Dunera	Bilbao	18-2-20	..M M & Co
3 [illegible]sgur	U. Kingdom	28-2-20	..T M & Co
4 C/o Exeter	Liverpool	14-2-20	..K N & Co
5 Loyalty	Marseilles	12-2-20	..N Morarji & Co
6 Quernmore		N F	..M M & Co
6 Lanka } Saraswati }		N F	..R E Cotton
6 Lanka	N F	N F	..R E Collin & Co
[illegible] Saraswati	N F	N F	..R E Collin & Co
8 Princess	Hull	14-2-20	..F & Co
10 Orna..	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
1[illegible] Garada.	Karachi	1[illegible]-2-20	..M M & Co
12 [illegible]	N F	N F	..R E Collin & Co
12 Parvati	N F	N F	..R E Collin & Co
[illegible] 3 Circassia	Liverpool	9-2-20	..W & A [illegible] & Co
[illegible] Violet ..	N F	N F	..R E Collin & Co
Offside			
13 Montrose	N F	N F	..W & A G & Co
[illegible] Station Dufferin	N F	N F	..D R I M
B P Station			

HARBOUR WALL.

Otaro ..	N F	N F	..B Dawood Kaji

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Kowett ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co

An Associated Press message from Calcutta states that sensational developments have taken place in connection with the Andul taxi-cab dacoity. It is understood that there will be a de novo trial of the Andul case after the police investigation is completed and verification the concession made.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Inspection of Port Trust Works by the Chairman and Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Annual Business Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, at 5-30 p.m. in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presiding.

Adjourned meeting of the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Prize distribution at the Hindoo Gymkhana, 6 p.m. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala to preside.

Mail steamer Nevasa expected to arrive in Bombay 6 a.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

Celebration of Foundation Day of Bombay Students' Brotherhood, St. Xavier's College, 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) H. E. the Governor to preside.

Ex.-Soldiers' Society Fancy Dress Subscription Dance, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LABOUR SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Social Service League, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bandarabas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein and Bushire will be closed at the General Post Office Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

Registered letters and parcels will be accepted till 6 p.m. to-day.

"CHATRA PARISHADA"

Two sittings of the above Parishada will be held to-day and to-worrow under the presidentship of H. H. Goswami Shri Goculnathji Maharaj at 7-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the lecture Hall of Bada Mandir.

EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent, Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd., Madras, notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

India to Australia:—

Full rate .... 12 hours;
Deferred ....21 „

Australia to India:—

Full rate ....51¼ „
Deferred ....72 „

CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

An influential Reception Committee of the Conference consisting of 56 members has been formed and an Executive Committee has been elected with Mr. Dan Valladares as Chairman with power to add. It was decided to hold the Conference before the end of this month and it is expected that members of the Clerks' community will by joining it in strong members, make it a success. The fees are fixed for members of the Reception Committee Rs. 2 and above, for Delegates Re. 1 and visitor is annas four. Names are to be registered at an early date with the Honorary Secretary, Clerks' Conference, Servants of India Society's Home Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

An Associated Press message dated Calcutta, Feb. 7, says:—

* * * *

Mr. Keshalchand Kamalshi of Mahuva has given a sum of Rs. 25,000 for public charity in memory of his marriage.

* * * *

The 5th Yeotmal District Conference will be held at Pandharkawada on the 28th [illegible] 29th instant. Mr. Narsinha [illegible] Kelkar will preside.

* * * *

The Kolapur postmen have wired to the Viceroy and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs praying for immediate and merciful relief.

* * * *

The overseers and postmen of Rangoon, General Post Office have submitted a memorial to the Director, Posts and Telegraphs, asking for increase of pay.

* * * *

At a representative meeting of telegraph subordinates held at Bhusaval on Sunday, the 1st instant resolutions were passed asking for increase in pay and allowances.

* * * *

On Thursday evening the Governor of Bengal and the Countess of Ronaldshay gave an entertainment at the Government House in honour of Lord Sinha and Lady Sinha.

* * * *

With a view to assisting teachers in the vernacular schools managed by the Local Boards to meet the increased cost of living the C. P. administration has authorised the distribution of Rs. 262,000 amongst them for twelve months.

* * * *

The half yearly report of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal says that the demand for money for trade purposes was normal during the second half of the last, year, but owing to the requirements of Government, the Bank's funds were fully employed.

* * * *

About a dozen Punjabis, armed with revolvers rushed, in a body, into the house of one Dhari Sirdar of the twenty-four Pergannas. Defying the resistance of the Sirdar's men, who were aimed at with revolvers and made to sit down in the courtyard, the dacoits managed to break open iron safes and removed cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 70,000. As they were going out a Durwan confronted them, but he was shot dead. As a result of the police investigation, 7 Punjabis living in a secluded house at Barragore were arrested. Some cartridges had been discovered in a tank in the compound which is now being searched three of the arrested men were enlarged on bail.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at [illegible] annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal [illegible]
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C [illegible]
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
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BOMBAY.—The Indian Book Depot, Medows Street.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book Stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijuddin Gulam Hossein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
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DHARWAR.—Higginbothams. Ltd.
DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams. Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal [illegible]singh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.).—G. B Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Bros.
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KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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True abstract from Memorandum No. 83, dated 23-1-20 of the Pathological Laboratory by Dr. H. M. Masina, Principal Medical Officer and Managing Trustee, and Dr. N. H. Chinwalla, M.D., B.Hy., Bombay.

Pathologist:—Analysis of Urine. Name the above patient Kannayalal Badridas. Colour—Yellow; Reaction—Fairly Acid; Albumen—Nil; Sugar—Nil; Blood Nil; Sediment—absent; and Remarks—nothing particular in the Urine.

Miss Banoo F. Poncha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poncha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 10, 1920.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

The vexed question of communal representation was solved by the Joint Committee, so far as the non-Brahmins of Madras were concerned, by a compromise. Led by the late Dr. Nair, the non-Brahmins would be satisfied with nothing less than special representation through independent and separate electorates. The better opinion of the country was that there was in truth no ne[illegible] introducing in the country the c[illegible] communal representation. It is only in the case of communities that would otherwise go without any representation that communal representation, if at all, could be advocated. Admittedly non-Brahmins constitute a dominant majority and they also command a majority of votes and it can hardly be argued that they are without any organisation. A clear illustration of the strong position of non-Brahmins was given by the results of the recent Madras elections. But the Joint Committee followed what it considered as the golden mean and allowed the non-Brahmins reserved seats in the general electorates. It was left to a conference of the non-Brahmin and Brahmin leaders to determine the number of reserved seats to be held by non-Brahmins. The difference between communal electorates and general electorates with reserved seats does not seem, however, to have been fully grasped either by the Brahmin or non-Brahmin leaders of Madras. It could not obviously have been the intention of the Joint Committee that Brahmins and non-Brahmins should divide between themselves the maximum number of seats to be held by each. If so, there was no purpose in vetoing the proposal of communal representation so strenuously pressed by non-Brahmins. It must have been the object of the joint Committee to ensure that the majority of the seats should be open to the general contest, and that a bare minimum of seats should be reserved to the non-Brahmins. An interested and false cry was raised that, in the general contest, Brahmins world sweep away non-Brahmins from the boards. The *via media* of reserved seats was adopted by the Joint Committee in order to assure the non-Brahmins that they would get a minimum number of seats in any case. It is certainly open to them to win more in the general contest but they would hold the reserved seats in all circumstances. If it is not open to the non-Brahmins to contest the general seats, there is no meaning in general electorates with reserved seats and a frank gift of communal electorates would have been better appreciated. The main object of effecting this compromise was that Brahmins and non-Brahmins should not lose touch with each other, that non-Brahmins should have a hand in electing candidates for general electorates and that Brahmins should have a band in voting for candidates for non-Brahmin reserved seats. It was intended that candidates, Brahmin and non-Brahmin, possessing the general confidence of the electorate should be elected. All this would be frustrated if non-Brahmins were to have 40 seats reserved out of 60, as was unreasonably demanded on their behalf at the recent Madras Conference, convened by Lord Willingdon.

Mr. C. P. Ramswami Iyer struck the right note in the Conference. He rightly argued that, in considering the question of the reservation of seats for non-Brahmins, the minimum number of seats that ought to be guaranteed to them should be the basis. The general contest must be open to the non-Brahmins and even the most nervous non-Brahmin must admit that there is every chance of the non-Brahmins winning a fair number of seats, if not the majority, in the general contest. In fixing the percentage of reserved seats, this fact has to be taken into consideration, and it is out of the question to guarantee the maximum number of seats as reserved to the non-Brahmins. We agree with Mr. Reddi Naidu that the non-Brahmins have not carried on this agitation to secure only a bare minimum but to get adequate representation. No one desires to baulk non-Brahmins of their unquestionable and inalienable right to have adequate representation. Whatever may been the case in the past, in these days when the non-Brahmins have organised their forces and have become conscious of their rights, no one can defeat them in their legitimate object of securing adequate representation. What is wrong with Mr. Reddi's argument is not that he wants adequate representation but that he wants it only through reserved seats. General elections with reserved seats would be a farce and a sham, if 66 2/3 per cent. of the seats were to be reserved. Why should the non-Brahmins fix their eyes only on the reserved seats? The total number of seats eventually won by the non-Brahmins may exceed even the proportion of two-thirds: they may perchance win all the seats. Looking to their enormous voting strength, such a situation is not quite unimaginable. But it is one thing to secure as many seats as possible in open contest and quite another to demand at the very outset that two-thirds of the seats should be reserved for non-Brahmins. Lord Willingdon thought that 50 per cent. of the seats would be a fair number to be reserved. His Excellency was naturally very keen that the question should be settled in Madras itself without being referred to any outside arbitrator. That he felt the non-Brahmin refusal keenly is evident from his lamatation that it would be a black mark against the Madras Presidency. Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar suggested as a compromise that sixty per cent. of the seats might be reserved, if all accepted it; otherwise, he added, he reserved his freedom of action. It could have been only with the intention of settling the dispute without arbitration that such a generous offer was made. But it was unfortunate that neither Lord Willingdon's expostulations nor Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar's generosity could move the non-Brahmins who insisted on the proportion of two-thirds and were opposed to reducing it even to 60 per cent. The matter is now to go before Lord Meston.

The failure of the Conference will be genuinely and generally regretted. The trend of the discussion shows that the issue has been entirely misunderstood. The first and foremost question to be discussed is: is it open to the non-Brahmins to contest the general seats? If it is, as it must be, any idea of reservaing 50 or 60 or 66 per cent. of the seats is manifestly absurd. A minimum of seats only can be reserved and the percentage should in no case be higher than 25. The remaining 75 per cent. of the seats should be thrown open to all. Even in electing non-Brahmins for the reserved seats, Brahmins must have a vote. General elections with reserved seats imply all these things and it is a pity that the matter was not properly put before the Conference. If it had been made clear to the non-Brahmins that they would not be excluded from the general contest and that it would be open to them to win as many seats as possible in addition to the reserved seats, they might not have obstinately stuck to their demand of a two-thirds proportion. It should be the ambition of every Indian to be returned by the general electorate. Non-Brahmins must, therefore, realize the necessity of schooling themselves for the general contest. What the Joint Committee suggets is only a temporary makeshift and it should disappear when the non-Brahmins find that they can stand on their own legs without the help of any crutches. It cannot be the intention of the Legislature that communal representation should permanently disfigure the constitution of the country. We should keep this ultimate goal in mind in fixing the percentage of reserved seats and our political leaders owe it to themselves and to the country to place before Lord Meston a fair view of the question without any fear or favour.

PLAYING AT PARTIES!

Till vital elements of power are transferred to the people, the party distinctions cultivated by the Moderates are bound to fade and the pretence at rivalry will, we fear, be demonstrated to be hollow. Thus Moderates are anxious to excel Nationalists and put them to shame by the production of an original programme of matchless statesmanship. We understand their difficulties and the urgent need there is of some sort of a following for the great Federation with fifteen executive functionaries from each province, What room is there for rivalry in programmes, it is difficult to see. Moderates in some provinces, anxious to be early in the field, have composed their programme of work but the pretence that it is an exclusive scheme of constructive ideas, is fatuous, because they repeat the needs of urgent reform in the country on which there has been virtual unanimity for years. A liberal programme of primary education, the amelioration of the ryot, the opening of technical schools, the simplification of the burdens borne by the cultivator, scientific sanitation, projects for the redemption of debt among the rural classes, beneficent factory legislation, the promotion [illegible] dustries, the encouragement of welfare work, the recruitment of social workers, the fight against the drink habit, the freedom of local self-government, village improvements—these are all the commonplaces of constructive work which the Moderates cannot, in spite of their professions of originality, claim as the exclusive outcome of their statesmanship. We still expect to see these ideas manipulated and paraphrased for party programmes. The differences due at present to shortsightedness, the attraction of patronage, personal aversions and the exaggeration of secondary gains, are bound to lose in colour and outline as Indians realise the limitations of their power and the heritage of profligate finance.

The crux of the situation is the need of retrenchment in public expenditure, and the possibilities of raising money in impossible advance of the earning capacity of the people which is already at its limit in the incidence of taxation. All these subtleties about co-operation, the immensity of reforms and the crippling of official autocracy, are likely to vanish with the fresh experiences and the knowledge that incomplete power will have grave hampering effects. The programme of work is ready for all, and it is the discovery of ways and means in point of finance, which will test us. Curtailment of present expenditure is absolutely essential. Diarchy apart, we are confident of working diarchy provided the money we have is spent in proportion to the real needs of public expenditure—as judged by our capacity to afford it. We are, therefore, not much impressed by the exertions of some of our Moderate friends who seem to be anxious to recite a few formulae of public needs as their own discoveries, and claim patent rights for them, to the delectation of the electorate. We reproduce the following remarks of the "Modern Review" for corroboration:—

> Party politics in India would be less futile, and more dignified in appearance, if the parties had their respective constructive policies and schemes of service to the country, and if there were material differences in them. But there do not seem to be any. At present, a humorist might say that the main substantial differences between the parties consisted in one praying and the other demanding—the use of both the words being attended with equal results—and in one professing to be satisfied with and profusely thankful for the alms or dole of reforms obtained and the other professing to be dissatisfied and clamouring for more. We should like the parties to seek to outrival each other in service to the country.

The Moderates are disclosing their "constructive schemes," which everybody knows. The differences caused by superoptimism and the play of personalities, may fade sooner than we expect. The Moderates are all leaders and they are yearning for a following. They may be buttressed for a time by official favour which would recognise them as the party that is representative and worth negotiating with. These artificial arrangements are foredoomed to short duration. The following they look for, is still a mirage: the ranks of leadership will, in due course, thin and vanish through the combined effect of appointments and disappointments.

THE REAL CONVENIENCE.

The question whether the Railway Administration is justified in reserving third class compartments, for Europeans and Eurasians, came for decision in the Allahabad High Court, which held that it was legitimate and did not involve the show of racial preference. Their lordships were at pains to demonstrate that it was all a practice of convenience. The ruling of their lordships may be right or wrong, but the reflection that it is only a healthy provision of convenience, misunderstood by Indians, is certainly wrong. Convenience, for whom? For European and Eurasian passengers who get ample accommodation for their number, and, in case of pressure, obtain further accommodation through the good offices of their brethren in railway employment. Europeans and Eurasians get, as a rule, two compartments, for men and for women. The space they secure of the total accommodation of the train, is not in proportion to their rights as members of the general travelling public. Every passenger who stretches himself out on the benches of the reserved compartment thinks differently from the Allahabad High Court and knows well that the provision saves him from the third class hell. There is undoubtedly convenience in the idea, but all the convenience is given to those who would enjoy it on the basis of kinship: all other explanations are camouflage. If it were a case of convenience on the principle of communal compartments, the practice would not have stopped with Europeans and Eurasians, but would have extended to other communities as well. Everyone, who travels in the reserved compartment, knows better than the Allahabad High Court.

Notes of the Day.

Why Talk of Revolution?

The lecture which Mrs. Besant delivered in Allahabad was prosaic in argument but powerful in its peroration. The power of autocracy was broken in the centres; fiscal autonomy was an assured fact conferring commercial prosperity and the "safety of your industries." As to why such powers had not been embodied in law, the answer was that it was a time-honoured oddity with Britain to give power without statutory provisions. We have in this connection dwelt on the inappositeness of colonial parallels, the rejection of Lord Islington's amendment in the Joint Committee, the comforting reflections of the "Times" on the absence of definite provisions, and the authoritative estimate of the Industrial Conference on the issue. Speaking on the inevitability of diarchy, Mrs. Besant put the advocates of full provincial responsibility in a very uncomfortable position. She remarked that there were only two ways of reform, gradual process or—revolution. Gradual process, she averred, necessitated the transfer of subjects in instalments, those who, like the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, wanted full provincial autonomy, being, of course, reduced to the position of revolutionaries. The demand for full provincial responsibility is not, however, the programme of political dynamitards, and it is not right of Mrs. Besant to assume the honours of evolution and leave to the Congress the horrors of revolution. The grant of provincial autonomy would have been as evolutionary and methodical a process—as also more in conformity with colonial precedents—as any other instance known in the peaceful history of self-government. Mrs. Besant is certainly welcome to her own views, but to divide the world into grateful acceptors of the scheme and the dupes of revolution is not a very felicitous or indeed logical reading of the differences between her and the Congress.

"Retaliatory Machinery."

Under cover of Martial Law the best-known publicists of Lahore and Amritsar were seized and imprisoned; but the liberty given by the Royal Proclamation will be meaningless if they are going to be regarded as dangerous ex-convicts in public life. Dr. Kitchlew of Amritsar was removed from membership of the municipality by official order. As Lala Dunichand has resumed his work as a councillor of Lahore, we have to take this move against Dr. Kitchlew not as part of an organised policy, but as the result of petty spleen on the part of some local bureaucrat. If the sentences inflicted during the Martial Law regime are to taken as tests of good citizenship, there will not be many respectable publicists left in Amritsar for co-operating in the work of any public institution. Dr. Kitchew was deported and, later, transported for life on political grounds. In Britain there are in the front rank of politics men who have served imprisonment on the score of political offences, and it would be ridiculous to ban Dr. Kitchlew for having been pursued in the days of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The citizens of Amritsar have in public meeting appealed to the Lieut.-Governor to reverse the decision of local authorities and we hope his Honour will set aside the preposterous order excluding Dr. Kitchlew from the Municipality.

Mr. Athavle Come to Judgment.

On Friday the acting Fourth Presidency Majistrate disposed of a case in which six strikers were charged with rioting on Parel Road and with being members of an unlawful assembly. The charges were serious, but we regret that the magistrate sentenced the accused in a mood of excessive severity. There is no more formidable pillar of law than Mr. B. N. Athavle in our city and we are not surprised that his worship in dealing with the case rose to give a death-blow with that spirit of lawlessness which it is his mission to conquer. On the 20th of last month while the strike-situation was reaching the stage of protracted indecision, Mr. Alfred Smith, Honorary Magistrate, accompanied by a lorry ful of soldiers proceeded to Parel Road and asked a crowd of strikers to disperse. The crowd was so large that it was impossible to move on, and the prosecution case was that they refused to disperse at the order of the Honorary Magistrate. An Inspector of Police proposed arrest and with the aid of the police and soldiers, arrested the accused and moved them to the chowky. The first accused was alleged to have possessed a crowbar while the rest of the "rioters" were unarmed. The Magistrate convicted the whole lot, sentenced the first and fifth accused to six months' rigorous, ordered them to be bound over for one year, and awarded the rest one day's imprisonment, "in consideration of the fact that they were in custody for over two weeks." But for that extenuating circumstance, his worship would have given them a longer course of prison discipline.

No Sense of Proportion.

The defence of the accused was that they did not meet for the purpose of rioting, but were proceeding to fetch some household articles. The Magistrate, it may be, is technically in the right in presuming the unlawful character of the assembly, though we are unable to accept the theory of "rioting" in such circumstances, especially as "the prosecution of a common object" is essential to support a charge under section 146. However that may be, we think that the Magistrate sentenced the accused without a sense of proportion. Mr. Athavle, it is well-known once expatiated on the secret of strikes, and explained how if he had his way, he would have, with certain implements of a military description, annihilated the real originators of disorder. Law and order are his *forte*, but it is natural for protagonists of good government like him, to overstep the limits of necessity and inflict punishments by way of grotesque example. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and one year's security, were certainly in excess of the needs of justice at the end of a strike of exceptional orderliness and when every conceivable excuse for exemplary deterrents had passed away. An instance of "rioting" of this kind in the course of a strike, would never bring an offender in Britain such terrible punishment. But Mr. Athavle's infatuation of power is something peculiar and we implore him not to dispense law in humble imitation of Martial Law Commissions.

A Point to be Cleared.

The informal discussion on the question of emigration is not yet over and we hope Indian members will insist on the need of a small mission visiting Fiji and British Guiana, unless they are thoroughly satisfied with the assurances offered. We are obliged to the "Indian Social Reformer" for bringing into prominence a difficulty connected with land acquisition. Eight years ago Messrs. MacNeill and Chimanlal visited British Guiana. In their report they said: "Very little land in this colony (British Guiana) can be occupied unless it is properly drained and irrigated. Holders of small allotments cannot be expected to combine to construct or maintain irrigation dams and channels and irrigation systems." The prospectus issued by the British Guiana deputation does not tell us of the improvements made since 1912 to make the land valuable to settlers after the first three years. If land has not been properly drained and irrigated, the offer of allotments in useless. As we appreciate it, the possibilities of land acquisition are attractive, because they might enable settlers to set up independent farming; but if the land available is not ready for cultivation, settlers will be forced to remain in the factories without any of the expected advantages with regard to private cultivation. Will the deputation, to clear ignorance and misunderstanding, publish in the press an account of the draining operations taken since 1912 and the amount of land redeemed for useful occupation?

EX-KAISER'S TRIAL.

GOVERNMENT PLAN OUTLINED.

AWAITING HOLLAND'S DEFINITE REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 9.

Speaking at Dover Sir Auckland Geddes said that the Government intended to get the ex-Kaiser out of Holland, and put him on trial and whatever penalty was allotted to him would be carried out; but if on the basis of international law Holland definitely said 'No', and said that she intended to provide an asylum for him within her territory, then we should have to say that he could not live in Dutch territory in Europe, and she would have to put him on some island belonging to her outside Europe.

ALLIED LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS.

SAFELY RECEIVED IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 9.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin shows that despite von Lersner's action, the Allied list of war criminals with the covering Note has reached the Foreign Office and will be published on February 5th. The Cabinet was considering it the previous night.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 9.

PARIS.—According to the 'Intransigeant' Great Britain is claiming 112 German war criminals.

VON LERSNER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 9.

BERLIN.—Von Lersner's refusal to transmit the Allied list was contrary to instructions, and his request to retire from Imperial service has been immediately accepted.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

DEREJAT COLUMN REACHES JANLAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JANLA, Feb. 5.

The Derejat column reached Janlal, to-day, without encountering opposition. The heavy snow of two days ago has been succeeded by a biting wind and hard frost?

The enemy forces opposing our troops which in the 1st instant were officially estimated at 4,000 have now dwindled to 700. Last night there were 60 at Janlal, 40 at Dwa Toi and about 600 with Shah Daul's guns at the Maidan.

There are a few Wazir Maliks still with Shah Paula, but the great Wazir laskar which came over from Wana with guns has completely dispersed. The column will move forward to-morrow if the weather conditions are favourable and establish a permanent camp with an aerodome from which future operations will be conducted. The state of affairs in Khost appears to have been more defined by the arrival of Shah Wali, the Governor of Khost, and the brother of Nadir Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Amir's army who has summoned all the Maliks in Khost to meet him at Matun.

BUDGET ALLOTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

At the continued sitting of the Mardas Legislative Council, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding the resolutions relating to the budget allotments under the various heads were considered and disposed of. The Government accepted the resolution to the effect that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be provided in the budget for the purpose of encouraging the public libraries managed by private agencies. Among other resolutions moved a good many were withdrawn and among them were one for the provision of Rs. 50,000 for making special arrangements to reduce the large increase in infantile mortality and high death rates from preventible diseases in the presidency, a corresponding reduction being made by omitting the allotment for the appointment of additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and another recommending the council that the expenditure under Sanitation be raised by two lakhs for the introduction of panchayet system in every village.

SOVIET CONFERENCE AT MOSCOW.

SPEECHES OF LENIN AND TROTSKEY.

NEED OF ASSOCIATED POWER AND INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Feb. 9.

ARCHANGEL.—An extraordinary change of attitude is reflected in the speeches of Lenin and Trotsky stated to have been delivered at the Soviet Conference at Moscow on National Economy and published in the official statement here.

Lenin emphasised the necessity for substituting autocratic for associated power in Government and industry as already carried out in the army. He described this as evolutionary measure and said that success lay in the autocracy of Communist leaders and in the Communist domination of people.

Trotsky said that the only means of strengthening the Soviet's power was to assemble workmen at factories and send them from place to place on Government's instructions. Peasants should be turned into labour corps under military discipline. Armies would requisition for peasants' meat, wheat and fish in order to assure labourers work.

VOLUNTEER ARMY VICTORIOUS.

RED CAVALRY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 9.

ARCHANGEL.—A wireless from Odessa dated 4th February reports a recent great victory for the volunteer army. The Red cavalry which is the Bolshevist *corps d'elite* after the capture of Rostoff and Novotcherkashi attempted to force the passage of the Don, but was thrown back in confusion losing sixty guns, 150 machine-guns, and eight thousand men. In another sector of Denikin's front, the Reds have lost thirteen guns and 1,500 men.

LORD CURZON AND MR. MONTAGU.

ELECTED TRUSTEES OF BRITISH MUSEUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Feb. 9.

Lord Curzon and Mr. Montagu have been elected as Trustees of the British Museum. The official announcement says that Mr Montagu has considerable knowledge of ornithology.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

"NEITHER STRONG NOR IMPARTIAL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

Interviewed with regard to the personnel and terms of reference of the South African Commission, Mr. Gandhi said:—The Commission is neither strong nor impartial and so far as the terms of reference are concerned, I am not disposed to quarrel with them I would have, if it was possible, avoided the Commission altogether and obtained relief regarding rights by other means but I am inclined to think it is possible for Sir Benjamin Robertson to secure the rights of ownership of land and trading which are in imminent danger. The whole situation hinges round the strength that the Government of India though Sir Benjamin Robertson put forth.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary and Captain C. Brooke-Short, Aid-de-Camp returned from Delhi on Monday morning.

Brigadier-General W. C. Black, Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is shortly proceeding to England on 3 months' leave.

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered an address to the students of Allahabad on Saturday morning, and had an interview with the Lt.-Governor at noon and shortly afterwards left for Patna.

AFGHAN TREATY.

6 MONTHS' INTERVAL EXPIRES.

NO FRESH OVERTURES FROM KABUL YET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

It is understood that the six months' interval settled under the Afghan Treaty expired on February 8th and no fresh overtures appears to have been received from Kabul yet.

ORGANISATION FOR FREEDOM.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

Mrs. Besant delivered a lecture this afternoon on "The Organisation for Freedom." She said that in order to make the Reform Act workable they must educate the electorates who would be able to choose their men themselves. There ought to be a political programme which would include the bills they wanted to pass. Among the bills she suggested were the Local Self-Government Bill, the Education Bill, the Charitable Endowments Bill, a Labour Bill fixing ten hours a day, creation of an arbitration Board to settle disputes between the employer and the employees.

TOWARDS LIBERALISATION.

NIZAM'S FIRMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 9.

Following close upon the creation of an Executive Council, His Exalted Highness the Nizam has issued a *firman* over his signature for the liberalisation of the present Legislative Council.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

RS. 10,000 DEMANDED AS DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 9.

A civil suit of great interest is pending before the Subordinate Judge here. Seth Abdul Gaffar, a well-known merchant of Agra claims Rs. 10,000 damages for an alleged malicious prosecution instituted by the defendants against him and which ended in his acquittal on 13th July, 1918. The defendants are the Municipal Board of Agra and the Hon. Mr. Khan Bahadur Syed Ali Nabi, Member, U. P. Legislative Council and Chairman of the Municipal Board, Agra. When the suit came on for hearing the plaintiff filed an application for the amendment of the original plaint on the ground that the plaint was not drafted by a lawyer but by him personally and therefore does not contain some material facts which it is necessary to mention such as that after the acquittal of the plaintiff Mr. Syed Ali Nabi, the 2nd defendant, himself and through mutual friends approached the plaintiff and promised on his behalf and that the 1st defendant, the Agra Municipal Board, to pay damages after the excitement over the criminal case was over so that people may not got an occasion to laugh at their action and thus entered into a contract to pay damages. In the 1st week of March, 1919, the plaintiff was a candidate for the Municipal elections against defendant No. 2 who again renewed the previous promise and said that the damages would be paid by himself and the Board if the complainant withdrew from the election. The plaintiff thereupon withdrew his candidature and even entrusted the 2nd defendant with his legal work. The 2nd defendant continued to make promises a persuaded, the plaintiff that his election might be questioned if the matter leaked out and that in a few months the amount would be paid. The plaintiff again approached the 2nd defendant on or about 1st July, 1919, and requested payment. Again the 2nd defendant made a solemn promise to pay in a week but did not do so. The cause of action arose on the 13th July, 1918, the day of the plaintiff's acquittal and again in the 1st week of March 1919 when the promised date of payment expireed at Agra within the jurisdiction of the court.

The counsel for plaintiff contended that the period from the 13th July, 1918, to 1st July, 1919, should be excluded as the defendant by fraud and false promises prevented the plaintiff from filing the suit and argued the matter at great length. The judge after hearing the defendant's counsel ordered the amendment of the plaint as prayed for.

PUNJAB AND POLICE.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

AMRITSAR CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 9.

An overcrowded public meeting of the citizens of Amritsar was held on the 8th February under the chairmanship of Mr. B. I. Khan, Bar.-at-Law. The Bande Mataram Hall was packed to its utmost capacity. Men of all castes and creeds expressed strong indignation and condemnation of the atrocities committed and tortures inflicted by the police, narrated painful pathetic and heart-rending incidents.

The resolution prays that an independent enquiry by a committee with a strong non-official Indian element should be constituted at once.

In supporting this resolution, Pt. Dinanath narrated harrowing details.

M. Ghulam Jilani, a victim of the persecution of the police, narrated harrowing personal experience as to how he was since beaten and how as a result of all these tortures he was bedridden for two months.

Sirdar Atmasingh also related his personal experiences of being disgraced and tortured for no fault of his.

Dr. Balmokand, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who was working in the Civil Hospital during these dark days narrated the real facts of the wounded being insulted, abused and disgraced by Col. Smith, Civil Surgeon of this place,—the same gentleman who suggested bombardment of the city in the Martial Law regime. The hospital was practically shut out for hundred of wounded victims of General Dyer's bullets.

WELCOME TO LALA LAJPATRAI.

A resolution, officering a hearty welcome to Lala Lajpat Rai on his return to India and appointing a sub-committee to arrange a befitting reception on his visit to this town, was proposed by Mr. Abdulla Minhas Editor, "Vakil" and seconded by Maulvi Daud Ghaznavi.

A resolution, praying that full benefit of the Royal clemency be extended to all such employees of railway and other departments who were dismissed or discharged during those days for minor breaches of ruled that they be re-employed, was moved from the chair.

The chairman narrated how he and his fellow prisoners were made to walk a long distance in Handcuffs in the hot tropical run and how he was made to eat grams and drink from a bucket of warm water. His description of the scene when Indian locked in fort were made to run in pair with handcuffs on, for the delight of the Europeans there, brought tears to the eyes of all

There is a strong public meeting that those responsible for these public atrocities should be brought to book. It has been resolved to request the Government to suspend such officials including these of the Civil Hospital or in any case to at once remove them from Amritsar. It is to be hoped that the Government will accede to the wishes of the public. A copy of the resolutions is being from arded to His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

DISPERSAL OF MAHSUD LASHKAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

A communique says: The Mashud lashkar hitherto opposing the advance of the Derajat column has practically dispersed on the 6th instant. The column advanced to Piezha Raghza one mile from Dwa Tei meeting with no opposition. The camp was heavily sniped for about 2 minutes on the 7th evening. The weather continues cold and unsettled. A letter was sent in by the Manzai section on the 8th instant asking for peace and promising to use their influence to win over the other Mahud Mashuds' section.

LATE MR. FRAMJI CAWASJI.

On Thursday (February, 12) at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.)., under the presidentship of Sir Narayan Chundawarkar, there will be a public gathering at the Manaji's Fire Temple, (opposite Churni Road Station) to celebrate the 69th Anniversary of Framji Cowasji when lectures will be delivered in Gujerati by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "How Great Men are born" (Modern researches in Engines) and Mr. Jhabvala on "Life and Work of Framji Cowasji" (with latern slides). Members of all communities are welcome.

(Continued from Column 5.)

Matanga, the Society has been doing very useful work, but its activities are hampered for want of funds. I therefore recommend that it may be given an intial grant of Rs. 15,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum. The Corporation have also referred to me, under their Resolution No. 9887, dated the 17th November 1919, an application from Bai Shevantibai Nikambe for an annual grant forher school for married women. As regards this institution I have no suggestions to offer. I do not think that it has any strong claim to assistance from Municipal funds."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved recommending the grants, as stated, to the Society for the Protection of Children, and also recommending that a sum of Rs. 500 should be given to Mrs. Nikambes' school. After some discussion the proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned.

LEPER PROBLEM.

NEED OF AMENDMENT TO PRESENT ACT.

SUBJECT REFERRED TO MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding. Most of the items, which were discussed, were of a minor importance. The leper question was also discussed and the letter, on which the discussion arose, was referred to the Committee which is already considering the question. The Corporation decided to give Rs. 15,000 as an initial grant, and Rs. 2,500 as a recurring grant, to the Society for the Protection of children, and Rs. 500 to Mrs. Shevantibai Nikambis School for Marrised Ladies.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. C. M. Mendes inviting attention to the letters of Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, published in "Times of India" of the 8th and 15th September 1919, regarding the leprosy problem and the measures that should be taken for the eradication of the disease, and suggesting that the letters may be considered by the Corporation and that if the observations made therein are deemed sound, a representation may be addressed to Government to give effect to the views. He added that it is now high time that the disease must be checked, if not eradicated, and that the Corporation should realize the terrible effects of the loathsome disease, in case no preventive measures are taken for its arrest

The Commissioner had written the following letter to the Government.

"With reference to your memo. forwarding copy of a resolution proposed to be moved in the Legislative Council by the Hon. Major C. Fernandes, regarding the alleged increased of leprosy in Bombay, it does not appear to me that there are any grounds for the belief that leprosy has recently increased in Bombay City, as Major Fernandes suggests. On the other hand I agree entirely with Dr. Sorab and Dr. Choksy that the revision of the law regarding leprosy in India is urgently necessary. The question of the administrative action to be taken in regard to leprosy in this Presidency also appears to me to call for very early consideration. I believe that the matter was being discussed when the war broke out, and make progress in this important matter for the time being impossible. It seems to me necessary that the question of removing the Acworth Leper Asylum from Bombay should be taken up at once. Its location in the City, however undesirable, was not seriously objectionable while the neighbouring area was undeveloped. In a very few years, however, the Asylum will in all probability be surrounded by residential buildings, and it ought to be replaced by a large asylum situated at a distance from Bombay. I hope that this question will receive the consideration of Government, and also the question of a leper jail and of accommodation and treatment for leper insanes."

NEED OF ISOLATION.

Dr. Viegas, in moving that the letter be referred to a committee, which was already sitting, said the Acworth Leper Asylum should be removed from its present position at Matunga, although it was not objectionable at the time it was built, owing to the deelopment of Matunga it was not only an undesirable institution, but it was a positive danger. He also said there should be a leper jail and also accommodation for lepers who are insane. The Commission appointed in 1891 had found that leprosy was not contagious, but it had been found since then that leprosy was highly contagious. They should have legislation to isolate lepers. As the present time only lepers who were found in the streets were removed, but the law should be applied equally to all, both the rich and the poor. They should isolate the lepers they should also isolate the healthy children from the lepers. Compulsory notification was an absolute necessity, and they should take up all those measures thoroughly not only had they to isolate the lepers, and the healthy children, but measures should be taken to examine from time to time all those who came in contact with lepers. Mission had an asylum at Palghar, and the Corporation might think of having such an institution in that place, as they should now think of removing the Asworth Asylum from its present site.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded and the motion was agreed to.

AIDS TO TWO INSTITUTIONS.

The Corporation also considered two letters, one from the Vice-President and the Hon. Secretaries of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, applying for an annual grant-in-aid towards the expenses of the Society and for a building grant; another from Bai Shevantibai Nikamba stating that she has been conducting a school for married ladies in Bombay and that it has been recognised by the Educational Department; that it is an English teaching Institution and that is a sort of continuation school for those who are unable to continue their studies in regular schools, she said she would be very grateful if the Municipality were to give her an annual grant-in-aid of her school for a fixed term, say, for five years.

The Commissioner had written: with regard to the letters "forwarding for remarks a copy of the application received from the Society for the Protection of Children for a building grant and for an annual grant towards the expenses of the homes maintained by it at Girgaon and

(Continued in Column 4.)

MISSION TO LEPERS.

CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

AMENDMENT OF LEPER ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The Mission to Lepers Conference opened at the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. F. Oldrieve, Secretary for India, the Mission to Lepers, presided, and a number of delegates from all over India attended. The Conference opened with a prayer by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Chairman read two letters, one from Lady Chelmsford and the other from Lord Ronaldshay expressing their sympathy with the Conference. Lady Chelmsford's letter runs as follows:—

"I am very glad to hear that this important Conference on the subject of the Leper Problem is being held in Calcutta. I trust it will be the means of further enlisting the sympathy of the general public on this important question, and will result in a practical advance towards its solution. I feel that when the needs of their suffering brothers are once realised by philanthropic Indian ladies and gentlemen they will do all they can both by legislation and private charity to relieve the present suffering and also to arrest the evil at its source. It is my earnest desire to see something done for these poor sufferers for whom I have the deepest sympathy."

NEED OF AMENDING ACT.

Sir Henry Wheeler in welcoming the Conference on behalf of the Government of Bengal felt confident that the greatest benefit would accrue from their advice which in due time the Government would receive. This was the first Conference on the subject of lepers which had been held on the scale of the present one, and that was due to the magnetic enthusiasm and zeal of the Rev. Mr. Oldrieve who spent the greater portion of his life travelling all over India and putting this problem before the public. Surgeon-General Robinson would attend as often as he could, while there would also be present Colonel Sir L. Rodgers than whom no one had a higher reputation or greater knowledge on the subject. After referring to the Leper Commission of 1891 and the Leper Act of 1898, he said that the Government of India were intending to amend the present Act so as to remove one great difficulty which arose under the law as it now stands, namely, the obligation to release from asylums men directly their sores were healed and which accounted for the fact that in the Gobra Asylum here 80 per cent. of the men who came in were re-admitted. That defect might be cured if the Government of India carried through this legislation but it was a question whether any more power of compulsion and control should be taken by law. A point to which prominence was given was the foundation of leper colonies which to the lay outsider seemed to offer great possibilities of development. Their efforts as a local Government were confined to the two Asylums at Bankura and Raniganje and to the Asylum at Gobra which latter had not escaped criticism If any proposals or recommendation were made for the improvement of the Gobra Asylum the Government would be only too willing to do their best to give effect to them. Leper colonies were expensive. A rough estimate showed that a colony to house one thousand lepers would mean a capital charge of four lakhs and a recurring charge of a lakh and a half exclusive of the cost of the land. That was a large bill and while the Local Government would do all it could they must look to private generosity in grappling with this problem. Therefore they looked to this Conference to tell them what the difficulties were, how it was proposed to meet them and what it was going to cost in money if anything was ever going to be done. He had no doubt that the assistance and co-operation would be readily forthcoming.

The Hon. Mr. C. F. Payne on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation welcomed the Conference. He said that the Corporation had not hitherto regarded the leper problem as within their immediate purview. Leprosy was a disease which was so widespread in India that its prevention could only be adequately undertaken by the Central Government. Any attempt to deal with the problem in any one place would be of very little avail. On the other hand no one who had seen the number of leper beggers wending their way in a melancholy procession through the streets of Calcutta in the early morning all walking on the roadway and avoiding contact with their fellow dreatures on the footpath and gradually dispersing to their various begging stations—no one who had seen this distressing sight which is to be seen in this city every day could evade the conclusion that the solution of the leper problem was a matter of primary importance both in the interest of humanity and also for the safeguarding of the health of the city.

EXAMPLE OF PHILIPPINES.

Colonel Sir Leonard Rodgers, the Government of India Official Delegate, said that there were reasons why every one in India should take a great personal interest in this matter—an interest sufficiently deep to touch their pocket. Although contagion was

(Continued on page 8.)

ISLAM AND BRITAIN'S DUTY.

HON. MR. BHURGRIS' LETTER TO PREMIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri as the so member of the All-India Muslim Leagu deputation remaining in London has ad dressed the following communication to Mr Lloyd George the Premier and a similar on to Lord Curzon the Foreign Minister on th 7th instant, just before they left for th Paris Conference. In his letter, to th Honorary Secretary of the All-India Musli League, forwarding a copy of the said com munication, he deplores the fact that th Cabinet of England which is virtually th master of the whole situation, is not acting as the friend of Islam but he gratefully ac knowledges that the Mussulmans have got true friend indeed in the Hon. Mr. Montagu the Secretary of State for India, who ha fought hard and well for them, and that is through his continued struggle that th Cabinet has not yet decided to eject th Turks from Europe."—Yours, etc.,

S. ZAHUR AHMAD,
Honorary Secretary.

All-India Muslim League,
Lucknow, Jan. 31.

48, Priory Road,
Kew Green. W.
7th January, 1920.

To

The Right Hon. D. Lloyd George,
Prime Minister,

Sir,

In September last the London Delegatio of the All-India Muslim League admitted to you a representation signed by Messrs Jinnah, Hasan Imam Jakob Hasan and my self on the question of the settlement Peace with Turkey.

Since then the anxiety of the Indian Mus lims has been increasing and now that the have reason to believe that it is the Britis Ministers, with the exception of the Righ Hon. Mr. Montagu, who are most hostile Turkey and most indifferent to the unani mous and oft expressed views of 72 millio Muslims of India, their anxiety is fast reach ing the point of exasperation.

The British Empire consists of more Mus lims than Christians therefore Muslims ar surprised to notice that the British Minister are allowing their racial and religious pre judices against the Turks and Islam to mak them oblivious to the interests of the Bri tish Empire itself.

If the view and sentiments of 72 millio loyal citizens of India are violated by the British Statesmen to please alien peoples a their ministers and governments, it will too much to expect that their loyalty will re main unaffected.

The Muslims of India have already passed under very trying ordeals. In the general war it so happened that England and Turk were against each other and the Muslims India were interested in both—secularly one, religiously in the other. To the Mus lim people there is nothing dearer than their religion and therefore it was only when they were assured that "no question whatever of religion was involved in the war" that all the Muslim sacred places will be "immune from attack and molestation" and that Great Britain and her Allies and associates" had no territorial ambitions and greed" that they came forward to give th fullest possible support to Great Britain and her Allies.

Muslims fought on all the battle fronts—they fought even against their own brethre in Mesopotamia and Palestine etc. Now they are made to realise that they wer deceived. The war against the Turks was a crusade and its result is threatened to be the banishment of the banner of Islam from Europe, the objection of their Khalifa from *Darulsalam* the seat of Islam (Constantinople) and a deliberate humiliation of Islam against Christianity. This state of affairs is naturally leading the Muslims of the world and especially the solid mass of 72 million Muslims of India, to desperation. They with their fellow-countrymen, have already refused to join in the official peace celebrations. They have held Khilafat days every village and hamlet of India. Khilafa Committees have been formed all over India and only a few weeks ago an All-India Con ference was held at Delhi which has appointed two committees to formulate practical schemes to boycott British goods and to stop co-operation with British Government if th threat of expelling the Crescent from Europe and of dismembering the Muslim Empire are carried out by Great Britain and her Allies.

The interest which the Muslims of India have been taking in the Turkish Empire is long standing.

Since the extinction of the Muslim Empire in India that interest increased further and the British Government itself acknowledged and at times even encouraged it.

The constitution of Islam demands an Independent Khalifa as the late Lord Crome who knew something on the Islamic constitution made clear in a debate in the House of Lords on 20th April, 1915. He said:—think we might go so far as to give them some sort of assurance that the Khalifa should be, not only a Muslim, but a Muslim of such position as to be independent of any European pressure of any kind or sort."

And Lord Crewe on behalf of the Government on the same occasion gave this pledge:—"It is not for us, I will not say to attempt to impose a Khalifa on the Muslim world but even to bring about by forcible means situation which would in practice compel the choice to fall on a particular individual.

For the last four centuries Constantinople has been the seat of the Muslim Khalifa. Even English writers have called it Darul-salem—the seat of Islam.

On 5th January 1918 you yourself admitted the sight of the Turks to Constantinople Thrace and Asia Minor and recognised them to be "Their homelands."

It has repeatedly been admitted tha Thrace and Asia Minor as well as Constan tinople are "predominantly Turkish."

All the Allied and associated powers promised the Muslim sovereignty of Turkey "a secure sovereignty", over all the "Turkish portions" of the Empire.

Now it is proposed against the pledged words of Great Britain and its associates, against the rule of self-determination and in violation of the laws and constitution of Islam to dismember of the Turkish Empire altogether either under the cover of "Mandates" or under the excuse of freeing Christians from the Muslim rule or even to satisf the territorial ambitions of certain powers.

If Christian peoples would refuse to live under the rule of Muslims, Muslims will also naturally try to be free from Christian rule more so after what has happened in Egypt and India thus medieval wars ar quarrels of religious and races will ensue.

It was repeatedly announced that the wa that has ended was meant to be the las war. If there are to be no wars in the futu then the settlement that is now proposed regards the Ottoman Empire must be differ ent.

The Muslim majority in Western a Eastern Thrace and Asia Minor should not given under the oppressive rule of Christia minority.

The interests of minorities have been safe-guarded in other countries. In the same wa they can be safe-guarded in the Turkish Empire.

Indians themselves are demanding self government in the same way those peoples who demand self-government under the sov ereignty of the Muslim Khalifa may given self-governing institutions.

In short the settlement with Turkey shou be based upon justice and right not prejudice, fanaticism or might.

If England had not departed from its old policy of friendship with Turkey an Islam, Turkey would not have joined the Central Powers, the straits would not have been closed, the war would not have lasted so long.

Great Britain should therefore revert its policy of friendship for Turkey and Islam and that will guarantee the future peace as well as the prosperity of the British Em pire.

In the war against Turkey, India ha played the most prominent part and the Mus lims of India are most vitally interested.

Therefore I beg you, on behalf of the All India Muslim League and in the interest the British Empire to use your great influ ence to insure such a peace with Turkey would achieve the satisfaction of the Mus lims of India and Mr. Montagu and fe Muslim representatives should also accompany other British Delegates to Peace Con ference at Paris.

THE MADRESSAH HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The question of a Government high school for the Navabshah District in Sind had been pending for long. But now it is said that the question is practically settled and Navabshah Madressah will be converted into a Government High school. I, however, also learn that the high school is to be named Madressah Government High school. If it is really so, I can not help saying that the Government will commit blunder if they named the high school in that way. Perhaps the Commissioner has forgotten that the Panchyati A. V. School exists only on account of the Madressah. If now also the high school is named Madressah Government High School the same P. A. V. School will continue. Not only that but the hostel block to be erected for Hindus will continue empty. No outsider Hindu will take advantage of it in view of the denominational character of the institution. The Hindus have absolutely no objection to any facilities and conveniences being provided for their Muslim brethern, but what useful purpose it will serve to retain its sectarian character. If the high school is intended for both Hindus and Mahomedans, it should have no nickname. I am sure, in view of the present situation and the cordial feelings subsisting between the two great communities, the Mahomedans would never insist on the name of Madressah being necessarily prefixed to the Government High School I therefore, hope that the Government will consider over the matter again before takin any definite and decisive step. Yours, etc.,

"Justice."

REVERSE COUNCILS.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Dy. Controller of Currency:—

On Thursday the 5th February, 1920 applications for Reverse Councils for £32,390,000 were received out of which £2,000,000 have been allotted as shown below:—

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Calcutta Immediates £11,930,000, Deferreds £3,030,000, Total £14,960,000, Allotted £859,000. Bombay Immediates 14,185,000, Deferreds £2,745,000, Total £16,930,000, Allotted £1,102,000. Madras Immediates £150,000, Deferreds £350,000, Total £500,000, Allotted £39,000.

MISSION TO LEPERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

very slow and very slight no one could claim immunity from the disease and any one of them at any time might be attacked. This was a very large problem. There were a hundred and fifty thousands lepers in the Census Return but that of course only included very advanced cases an medical men of large experience knew that they were only a small fraction of th total number of cases, certainly not half They had a most valuable example of what could be done for lepers in the splendi work of America in the Philippine Island where within ten years the number of lepers had fallen from ten thousand to three to four thousand

The Chairman having welcomed the Delegates including Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, General Secretary, the Mission of Lepers, and the Rev. W. J. Eddy, Secretary for Australia, Mision to Lepers. Mr. Anderson was elected Chairman of the Conference

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Conference of the Mission to Lepers met at the Town Hall on Wednesday at 10 a.m., some 70 delegates and Doctors being present including Sir L. Rodgers, Colonel Hutchinson, Major Sinha and Dr. K. K. Chatterji.

Sir Leonard Rodgers gave a most interesting address on the treatment of lepers He said that the latest treatments were most hopeful and that not only were Chalmoogra and Codliver being used but the other oils were being tried and might give even better results.

Dr. Muir ably dealt with the results obtained by qualified Doctors during the past year and stated that the results were most encouraging. The Government of India had supplied funds for the treatment.

Dr. Barket read a paper on Dr. Heiser's treatment and said that by this treatment many were helped

Dr. K. K. Chatterji gave the results of his experience in treating lepers in Calcutta

The Conference then adjourned and on reassembling at 2-30 the Rev. Frank Oldrieve read a paper on the "Legislation providing for the care and control of lepers." After giving a short history of the Lepers Act he said that the Act had been put into operation in several small sections of emost of the provinces but it was of little service. The chief reason was that it was at present the duty of the Police to take pauper lepers before a Magistrate and the Police Officers did not like the work of apprehending and handling lepers. To make the Act of practical value the definition of the word "Leper" should be amended and the word would mean "any person suffering from any variety of leprosy." The matter of amendment of the Lepers Act was now being considered and was likely to come before the Legislative Council very soon and this was the opportunity for them to express their united opinion and put before the Government what they thought on this very important subject. They had submitted a memorandum to the Government of India setting out their views on the subject. He next said:—"We are speaking of what we think will be necessary if the Amended Lepers Act comes into force and without some such settlements there will be no hope of dealing with the large number of pauper lepers which there are in many parts of the country. If therefore the Conference considers that my suggestions are practical then I would ask that the idea now suggested or should I say re-suggested, should be placed before all the Provincial authorities as the opinion of this Conference and the only practical solution of the leper problem—at least that part of the problem which we are asking—should be dealt with at this time. The compulsory segregation of all lepers in India is not, in my opinion, a practical question but the segregation of even twenty or thirty thousand pauper lepers, if there should be many, is certainly a thing that can be attempted and if it can, then the attempt should most certainly be made."

In noticing Mr. Sarma's motion to fix the capital of India in one definite place and Mr. Chanda's amendment on it to be moved at the next meeting of the Imperial Council the Calcutta papers both Indian and Indian, express their opinion in favour of the capital being transferred from Delhi to Calcutta.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Jain Sanitary Association held on Saturday, it was decided to hold Sanitary Show in Bombay in the Easter holidays to exhibit posters and pictures of sanitation and other infectious diseases and sanctions was given to meet necessary expenses. A Committee was also formed with powers to increase, to carry out the function.

Our correspondent from Amritsar wires that in response to an invitation to the Punjab leaders from Calcutta conveyed by Pandit Bhide Dr. Kitchlew left Amritsar on Saturday. Pandit Rambhuj Datt Chowdhari and Mr. Dunichand will proceed from Lahore and Mr. Motiullah and another gentlemen from Gujranwala. They are expected in Calcutta to-day.

A Bangalore message of Feb. 9 says:—Mr. T. J. Tasker, I.C.S., on Saturday registered the first marriage under the special Marriage Act 1872 which was introduced in the station only a couple of months ago. The function was witnessed by a small gathering of friends of the bridegroom, Mr. Narayen Singh of the Wesleyan Collegiate High School. The bride is a widow belonging to the Mudaliar community. The members of the Bramo Samaj will celebrate the marriage on Sunday next, this being the first Bramo marriage in Bangalore.

SIR SIVASWAMI INSULTED.

BY A CAPTAIN.

INCIDENT IN RAILWAY TRAIN.

The "Hindu" publishes the following account from a special correspondent in Rangoon dated February, 5:—

"The Rangoon Mail" to-day publishes details of the insult offered to Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer before he left for the Straits last February by Captain Childers, Burma Military Police. On the morning of January twenty fifth, Sir Sivaswamy was travelling from Pagaon to Mandalay in a First class compartment in the train in one berth, the other berth being vacant. As it was still dark Sir Sivaswami was sleeping at the time Captain Childers walked into the compartment, woke him up and peremptorily told him to vacate it saying that he wanted the whole compartment for himself and his wife. On Sir Sivaswamy refusing Captain Childers called him, "you are a dammed brute. It is disgraceful. I have never heard such a thing in my life, a refusal to oblige a lady." When Sir Sivaswamy said that he had no business to talk to him in that way, Capt. Childers said: "Shut up. I want to lat into you if you will. When Sir Sivaswamy said did not quite follow him Capt. Childers asked him, "You understand English. This unfortunate contretemps in an otherwise pleasant tour of Sir Sivaswamy who received right royal reception from the Indian cimmuniuy and he was entertained by them has caused the greatest indignation among the Indian community. The incident is being enquired into by the Lt.-Governor the "Rangoon Mail" commenting says that Englishmen should realise now more than ever that they are here as servants of the people, but in their humptious insolence they forget there position and asume superior airs which they want to maintain by brute force and by bad manners. Let all such men beware that the days of salaams are gone for ever and that they should adjust themselves to circumstances if they want to keep their position or if they refuse the sooner they pack off the better for them. (By wire.)

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The gravest charge that is levelled against Turkey with force and frequency is her ill-treatment of her Armenian subjects. Christian critics have drawn the darkest pictures of the alleged Armenian massacres, and have depicted the Turk in the most despotic, fanatic and satanic garb. Has the Turk been so bad and brutal as he is painted? If that be so.

(1) Why has Great Britain been a faithful friend and staunch supporter of Turkey for the last two centuries?

(2) Why has Britain left the Armenians suffering, when she struggled and stamped out slavery from the rest of the World?

(3) Why did Britain support Turkey in the Crimean War, and fight against her own co-religionists, the Russians?

(4) Why did not Britain stipulate for Armenian autonomy before joining the War or concluding the Peace?

(5) Why did not freedom-loving France hasten to the rescue of her Christian brethren ere this?

(6) Why did the great Napoleon seek an alliance with Turkey, when she was known to be anti-Christian and fanatic?

(7) Why did the Christian Powers watch with folded hands the so-called atrocities on Armenians, when they had the power to put a stop them?

(8) Furthermore, why did not the Powers arrange for at least immigration for the Armenians when they could afford costly missions in other lands?

(9) And if Turkey had not entered the War, and if she was not dismembered according to the Allied Statesmen, how would Armenia have secured her autonomy?

It may be contended, that as the Christian Powers were very anxious to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, they refrained from taking active steps for helping Armenia, and relieving them from the yoke of Turkey! This is indeed a splendid sentiment; but have the Christian Powers respected and maintained the integrity of the Turkish Empire? We know for a fact that we

(a) France has collared Algeria and Morocco;

(b) Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovania;

(c) Greece seized Salonika;

(d) Italy captured Tripoli; and

(e) England occupied Egypt.

Then, Sir, if the Armenian atrocities were so cruel, cold-blooded and wicked as they have been painted by Christian writers, why could not these Christian Powers bring Turkey to book, or at least save Armenia from further suffering? May we understand that the so-called atrocities were grossly exaggerated or that the Christian conscience was asleep all the time?

It is true that there has not been much love lost between Turkey and Armenia. They are so wholly different in race and religion, in life and literature. They have frequently fallen out. There have been many skirmishes. There has been bloodshed on both sides. But there has been no commercial ban, no economic inequality, no policy of squeezing out. If there was, how could the Armenians continue to exist in the Ottoman Empire?

And even assuming for a moment, that Turkey was guilty of Armenian atrocities, can that be used as a sufficient ground for dismembering her Empire? If that be so, are the Christians' Powers going to dismember

(1) Belgaum, that has perpetrated atrocities in Congo? Or

(2) Servia, that has committed outrages in Montenegro? Or

(3) Russia, that has oppressed Siberia? Or

(4) South Africa, that has ill-treated India?

If these Christian Powers are left untouched, why should Turkey—a Moslem Power—be treated differently? Nay. Turkey has ere long expressed her willingness to grant autonomy to Armenia, and thus recognise the principle of self-determination. Is it not then the sacred duty of the Allies, to fulfil the fourteen points of President Wilson, to observe the principle of the League of Nations, and to preserve the integrity of Turkey? A strong Turkey will be the best bulwark of Eastern Peace. May the Allies realize it—the sooner the better for all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Apollo Street
Bombay, Jan. 30.

Opinions of the Day

Mr. Horniman's Passport.

"The Bengalee":—We note with a sense of disappointment and regret that Mr. Horniman has been refused passport to enable him to come out to India after consultation with the India Office. This is, we fear, in direct contravention of the no be principle enunciated by His Majesty the King-Emperor in his Proclamation, which has done so much to ease the complexities of the situation. There is no reason why the doors of India should be barred against Mr. Horniman, who tried to serve her people according to his lights and opportunities. His return to the scene of his former labours will not set the sea on fire or cause any catastrophe happen. The Royal Proclamation has caused the shackles to fall from all person smarting under cruel disabilities and orders of internment or externment. Now that it has brought about a new atmosphere from which the elements of dissatisfaction are eliminated, we think it would not be sound policy to keep the memory of the past fresh and green in the public mind by the continuance of an executive order of repression. We understand Mr. Montagu has personally written to Mr. Horniman that the matter now rests entirely with Sir George Lloyd. We trust the Governor of Bombay, who has already distinguished himself by his sympathy and wisdom will see the injustice of keeping the order of externment still in force and allow Mr. Horniman free access to India.

Currency Committee's Report.

"The Hindu":—

We daresay it is not expected of us to review the recommendations in regard to these matters in detail to-day; but we may add that in all these matters, we notice a tendency to pay greater attention to Indian opinion. Our appreciation of the above recommendations does not of course indicate that we have attained a currency system which we can now regard as perfectly sound in all its incidents. There are other steps which must be taken before we can conclude that that ideal has been attained. It is in this connection that Mr. Dalal's minority report will be of the greatest importance. This document is an essential complement, a necessary one at that, to the Smith Committee Report as that of Sir James Begbie was to that of the Chamberlain Commission Report Mr. Dalal's plaintive plea for a 1s. 4d. rupee at this stage fails to carry conviction; but the reasoning with which he ably supports his solution of the question lays bare some of the weak points in our currency system and suggests the lines along which reform is to be undertaken if we are to have a thoroughly sound system.

RAINFALL IN INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The western depression has entered India but became diffuse. It is causing cloud over the northern half of the Peninsula as well as over the greater part of Northern India. Rain or snow associated with it has been nearly general in east Rajputana, the Punjab and Kumaon hills, local in Kashmir, the North West Frontier Province, the north Punjab plains and west Rajputana with few falls in Orissa and the plains of the west United Provinces. The chief amounts are Murree, half an inch, Sialkot Rawalpindi, Udaipur, Cherat, Vereval, Surat, Raipur, and Bombay a quarter. A few light falls have occurred in North Burma. Temperature remains low over the greater part of the Northern India

Forecast.—Local rain in north and central India, excluding Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana.

WEATHER.

The Port Officer of Bombay has received the following message from Meteorological Department, Simla. "Depression less marked and passing inland, lower signal."

From Letters to Editor.

"MUST" urges that a Shareholders' Union must be started in Bombay to protect the interests of shareholders. He says that the Agents are behaving in an irresponsible way and that they are not paying enough attention to the matter of declaring good dividends.

N. C. BYRAMJEE writes to say that the glass shutters of tramcar windows are kept screwed down. This step was resorted to to prevent the strikers from breaking the glass by throwing stones. He points out now that the strike is over the practise of screwing down the glass shutters should be discontinued.

A STUDENT pleads that as the course prescribed for the School Leaving Examination could not be finished before April that the examination should be held only in April as was done last year.

'A RURAL' complains about the lack of punctuality observable in the running of the B. B. & C. I. local trains and desires the authorities concerned to insist upon running the trains according to the scheduled timings.

"CURIOUS" emphasises the necessity of having a public hall in Bombay, which will be free the public from the necessity of having to use Shantaram Chawl for public lectures.

"R" writes about the Rent Act to the effect that while it has done a lot of good to the tenants and in that light is desirable, it at the same time operates in prejudicially to the interests of landlords. He says that the Rent Act has made the tenants defiant, and that it has encouraged unscrupulous tenants to do whatever they liked with the premises in their possession. Hence, he advocates the passing of a more equitable Act.

J. P. S. M. writing on the proposed Conference of Clerks dwells on the necessity of enlisting the co-operation of the employers.

"EMEDI" refers to the hard lot of teachers in Government schools, and shows by comparison that aided-school teachers are more favourably situated than Government teachers. He wants these inequalities to be removed, and also asks why the scheme to improve the salary of the teachers which was approved by the Government and for which provision was made in the budget is not put into execution as yet.

C. S. B. draws attention to the miserable condition of Government servants and points out that their low salaries are utterly inadequate for their needs in view of the high prices for everything. He implores the authorities to better the condition of the low-paid Government servants.

S. S. MALLEY urges the necessity of starting a Relief Corporation for workmen with head-offices in Bombay and branches in the Districts with the objects of relieving the distress of the working classes by providing suitable houses, imparting technical education, and introducing Labour Insurance and Provident Fund Scheme and invites the co-operation of capitalists as well as of all well wishers of the working classes.

"COMPANY SHAREHOLDER" refers to the hardship created by the rule which prohibits the admission of the public into the Old Share Bazaar during business hours. He points out that this vexatious prohibition is an injustice to the public and that just as the public are allowed in Court Rooms, the Share Market also should open its gates to the public.

'JUSTICE' writes to the effect that though according to the provisions of the C. P. Code seating accommodation is allowed for the public in the High Court, still in actual practise the usher of the Court asks the public to vacate the seat for pleaders who are not actually engaged in the case going on. He desires that such unjust practises should be stopped by the authorities concerned and that the rights of the public must not be ignored.

G. N. P. writes from Matheran about the necessity for completing the improvement projects initiated by Col. Morrison, I.M.S., and also urges Col. Knapton, I.M.S., the present Superintendent, to pay more attention to the comforts and conveniences of the Hill residents.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee has passed a resolution inviting his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit Nagpur in the course of his intended visit to India.

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"NOT A RACE QUESTION."

RESERVING COMPARTMENT FOR EUROPEANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

The Allahabad High Court in an appeal has decided an important point of law in regard to the Railway Act. One Brijbassi Lal was convicted under Section 109 of the Railway Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, for wilfully entering a third class compartment reserved by the Railway authorities for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Appellant's defence was that he was within his rights and that the Railway Act did not empower the Railway authorities to reserve a compartment for a particular class of passengers.

The High Court in holding that the conviction was valid in law, observed that the question was not a race question at all nor was it a question showing preference to any community.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

ORGANISATION WORK IN HAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

The "Pioneer" understands that preliminary formalities, connected with the establishment of the new Department of Industries, will be completed within the next week or so, and the organisation of the department itself will then be taken in hand. A conference is to be held towards the end of March between Sir Thomas Holland and representatives of the provincial Governments, at which the question of carrying out the various recommendations of the Industrial Commission will be discussed as well as the relations between the Central and Provincial Departments of Industries.

CABLE ITEM.

London, Feb. 4.—Raja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir has left London on a visit to the battlefields in France.

THE PRESS AND PUNJAB.

PROHIBITION ORDERS CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

It is understood that orders have been issued for the cancellation of the notices forbidding entry into the Punjab of "Swadesh", a Hindi weekly of Gorakhpur and of "Hamdain" a Lucknow Urdu daily.

PEOPLES' BANK LIQUIDATION PROCEEDING.

SUIT FOR DIVISION OF SURPLUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

It will be remembered that 16 annas in the Rupee was paid to the creditors of the Peoples Bank of India Ltd., (in liquidation) as far back as April last, and the question as to who should have the large surplus that has arisen has not yet been finally decided. In October last, Mr. Justice Broadway passed an order that creditors' claim for interest should be allowed, against which an appeal has been filed which comes off for hearing next week. It is said that if the decision results in favour of the creditors they will have about another 3 annas in the rupee by the end of the current month.

NEW PUNJAB COUNCIL SCHEME.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

A meeting of the non-official Members of the Punjab Legislative Council was convened yesterday by the Lieutenant-Governor, and after deliberations an Advisory Committee was formed to draw up a scheme for the new Council under the Reform Act Mr. C. J. Hallifax has been placed by the Government on special duty in this connection.

2ND BRAHMINS-NON-BRAHMINS CONFERENCE.

NO AGREEMENT AS REGARDS DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS REACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

An account of the second conference of the Brahmins and non-Brahmins convened by H. E. Lord Willingdon on the 31st January to consider the question of the reservation of seats for non-Brahmin published. His Excellency presided at the conference. It would appear from the report that Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer suggested that in considering the question the quesion of the reservation of seats for non-Brahmins the minimum number of seats that ought to be guaranteed to them should be the basis. Mr. Reddi Naidu questioned this principle and said that the agitation of the non-Brahmins was not to secure the bare minimum but to secure an adequate representation. He considered that one third of the seats should be thrown open and two third at least reserved for the non-Brahmins, that is at least forty seats out of sixty seats. As regards the number to be reserved for the non-Brahmins his Excellency thought that fifty percent. of the seats would be a very fair number.

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar agreed to 36 only as a compromise and in his own personal capacity and if all did not agree he would withdraw it. Mr. Theagaroya Chetty regretted he could not consent to fifty per cent. as he was answerable to others. His Excellency said that he would report to the Viceroy what had happened. that fifty per cent. had been offered and might have been accepted by the non-Brahmins and that the refusal of this offer would be a blackmark against the Madras Presidency. He also announced that he had suggested Lord Meston's name to H E the Viceroy as an arbitrator. His Excellency than left the conference announcing that it was dissolved.

At an informal conference of the headmasters of European schools held at Allahabad on Saturday with Col. Gidney, President, of the Anglo-Indian and domiciled European association for India, in the chair, the subject of establishing an university college for Europeans and Anglo-Indians affiliated to one or more English universities was discussed when Colonel Gidney's scheme of a university college was favourably received, and it will be further discussed at a future conference.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

GRATITUDE TO KING-EMPEROR FOR PROCLAMATION AND REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this morning at the Council Chamber, his Excellency, Lord Willingdon, presiding. On the motion of the Hon. Venkatapathi Raju, the Council passed a resolution requesting his Excellency to convey to the King-Emperor their profound thanks and loyal expression of gratitude for the Royal Proclamation which they regarded as the Magna Carta of people's rights and privileges, and for his gracious exhortation to all his subjects for co-operation which they cheerfully responded to, and also requesting his Excellency to express the Council's high sense of thankfulness for the great changes effected by the Government of India Act and the Council's firm resolve to work it successfully. The resolution as originally worded requested the Governor to convey to the British Parliament and the Secretary of State the Council's high sense of thankfulness etc., Mr. Richmond wanted to move an amendment including the names of the Viceroy after the Secretary of State. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer pointed out that the resolution was framed in that manner after considerable discussion among members and requested Hon. Members not to move amendments.

His Excellency said that nobody realised more than he did the enormous work that his Excellency, the Viceroy, had done during the last two years in connection with the Reforms. It was an extraordinary strenuous time that his Excellency had to go through. They all knew that there were certain differences of opinion on certain matters that had arisen during the last two years on which individual judgment felt very strongly, either one way or the other. For the purpose of not having acute and unpleasant discussion in the Council, his Excellency wished to suggest modification to the second part of the resolution by the omission of any reference to the British Parliament, Secretary of State or the Viceroy. The resolution, as amended, was unanimously passed. The Council than proceeded to consider the draft financial statement for 1920-21.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

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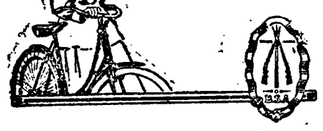

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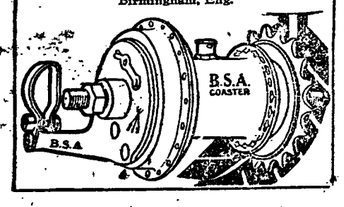

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Feb, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.938	inches
Temperature of Air	73.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.2	"
Dew Point	60.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.640	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	81.1	"
Minimum do. do.	68.8	"
Average Direction of Wind from midnight	NNW WSW SSW	
Movement of Wind	205 miles	
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.06	"
Do. do. year	1.04	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0.28	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	HIGH WATER					LOW WATER				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time			Depth on Still	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time			Depth on Still
	Feb.		h.	m.	ft. in.	Feb.		h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon	9	m	2	11	27 11	9	m	8	26	17 0
Tues.	10	m	2	44a	26 8	10	m	8	18a	19 2
			9	19	26 10			9	0	17 8
Wed.	11	m	3	28a	25 4	11	m	8	55a	20 0
			9	7	24 6			9	39a	21 4
Thu.	12	m	3	9	24 10	12	m	10	28	18 11
			5	44a	23 11			11	2a	22 2
Fri.	13	m	4	26a	24 1	13	m	11	43	19 2
			7	43	24 0					
Sat.	14	m	6	24a	23 7	14	m	1	16	22 4
			9	2	24 9			1	2a	19 1
Sun.	15	m	7	30	23 8	15	m	1	33	21 9
			9	38a	25 8			2	5a	18 6

Feb. 9 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h. 11m.	Sunset	6h. 35m.
" 10 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 10m.	"	6h. 36m.
" 11 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 10m.	"	6h. 37m.
" 12 (Thursday)	"	7h. 9m.	"	6h. 38m.
" 13 (Friday)	"	7h. 9m.	"	6h. 37m.
" 14 (Saturday)	"	7h. 9m.	"	6h. 38m.
" 15 (Sunday)	"	7h. 8m.	"	6h. 39m.

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	14d.	2h.	12.4-9m. a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	2h.	19.2-6m. a. m.
New Moon	10d.	5h.	4.8-9m. a. m.
First Quarter	27d.	5h.	14.5-0m. a. m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is in considerable to large dect; night temperature has risen to the normal in the west Punjab, but continues in moderate defect in the east.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity has risen and is in excess in the east of the division. Day temperature is 4 deg. to 21 deg. below normal; night temperature is slightly higher, but is still in moderate defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been nearly general rain in south Rajputana; Jodhpur reports 0.10in. Ajmer 0.15in. and Kotah 0.16in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal throughout. Day temperature is largely below normal the deficiency exceeding 20 deg. at most stations; night temperature continues in considerable defect in Sind and in moderate defect in south Rajputana, but has risen and is nearly normal in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar; Veraval has had 0.23in. Bhavnagar-Para 0.14in. and Surat 0.28in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is much damper than usual. Day temperature is in slight defect in the south and in large defect in the north of the division; night temperature is also below the average generally, the deficiency being greatest in the northern districts.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur has had 0.18in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the northern districts. Temperature has risen generally but is still in slight defect at night and in considerable defect during the day in the north-west of the division.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.28in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay. Temperature has risen to the normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light to moderate cloud is present in the north Bombay Deccan; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity has risen above normal in the north-west of the division, but continues below normal in east Hyderabad. Temperature has risen to the normal.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has entered north-west India, but has weakened. It has given light snowfall in north Baluchistan, nearly general rain in south Rajputana and the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar, and local rain in the north Punjab and the north Konkan with a few showers in the south of the United Provinces and the east of the Central Provinces. The sea has gone down at Karachi, but continues rough at Pasni. Day temperature remains very low over the whole of northern India. Night temperature has risen generally, but is still in slight or moderate defect in Sind; Rajputana, Gujarat and the United Provinces.

An extension of rainfall is likely in the Punjab and the United and the Central Provinces, and a decrease in Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th February, 1920.

A deep depression is entering Baluchistan. It is causing strong winds in the north Arabian Sea and heavy cloud in north-west India and has given nearly general snow or rain in Baluchistan and Sind. A few falls of rain occurred also in Assam and Bengal. Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Kalat, Dalbandin half an inch; Quetta, Panjgur, Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi, a quarter.

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Temperature is low in northern and central India as far east as the western district of Bihar and Orissa.

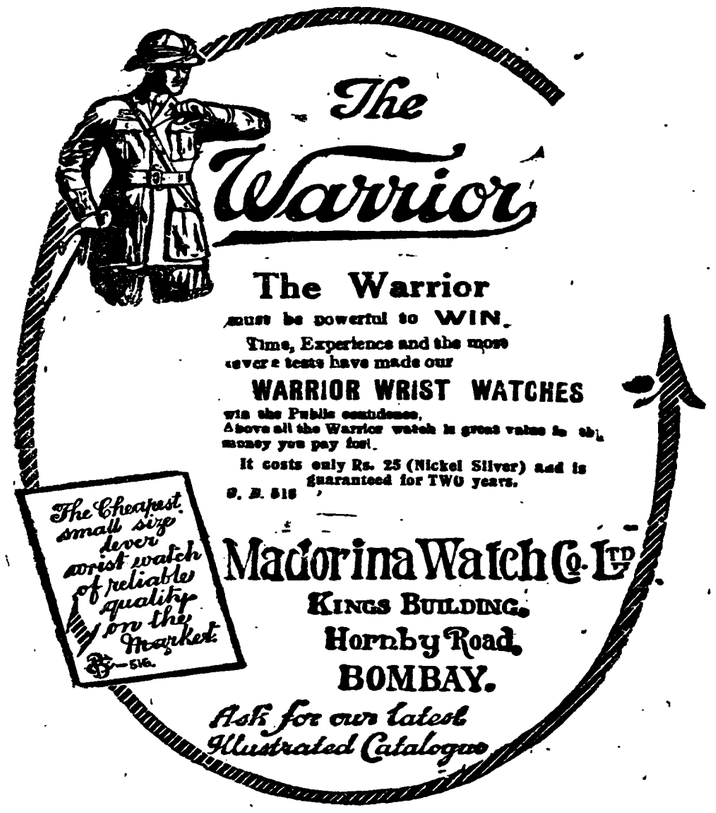
OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 9TH FEB. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	55.2	42.9	83	..	8.03	+0.24
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	65.6	51.0	69	..	5.94	+0.80
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	67.3	57.8	59	..	0.79	—1.49
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	60.4	44.5	69	..	1.98	+1.10
Rawalpindi	48.9	38.0	97	0.30	5.07	+0.36
Lahore	58.	32.3	91	0.0.	2.69	+0.81
Hissar	57.7	37.9	69	..	1.62	+0.47
Ambala	50.6	39.3	92	0.03	2.88	—0.10
Delhi	53.0	44.0	77	..	1.36	—0.50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	54.4	46.3	69	..	1.75	+0.61
Mainpuri	54.	43.5	70	..	1.23	—0.42
Jhansi	54.4	45.8	77	0.15	0.93	—0.33
Cawnpore	56.6	44.1	92	0.04	1.08	—0.27
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	54.1	36.0	79	..	0.77	+0.11
Karachi	64.6	45.2	77	..	0.45	—1.46
Ajmer	50.2	44.4	80	0.15	2.80	+1.36
Jaipur	52.5	47.2	46	..	3.08	+1.16
Kotah	58.8	45.0	79	0.16	1.93	+1.22
Mount Abu	51.0	44.4	61	0.08	0.73	—0.01
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Broach	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	75.1	55.1	84	0.25	0.76	+0.50
Veraval	78.2	45.4	78	0.05	3.10	+1.74
Rajkot	82.2	50.0	80	0.14	3.68	+3.37
Bhavnagar Para	82.3	59.5	91	0.28	4.06	+3.71
Surat	74.1	49.2	65	..	1.30	+1.03
Ahmedabad	64.8	45.0	77	0.03	0.06	—0.29
Deesa	59.7	41.6	69	0.05	3.12	+2.50
Neemuch	77.1	48.1	47	..	4.89	+4.10
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	70.8	48.5	35	..	1.06	—0.65
Saugor	64.8	44.2	34	..	0.89	—0.95
Hoshangabad	74.5	50.4	35	..	3.00	+2.27
Khandwa	84.0	51.3	54	..	6.60	+5.54
Akola	88.9	58.7	48	..	1.71	+0.21
Amraoti	85.	59.5	42	..	2.91	+1.36
Nagpur	84.5	57.8	45	..	0.88	—0.95
Chanda	90.7	59.6	60	..	1.10	—0.32
Raipur	85.5	60.0	77	0.18	0.18	—0.87
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.1	66.8	85	0.28	1.55	+0.92
Ratnagiri	82.3	69.3	84	..	0.78	—0.19
Marmugoa	82.0	69.3	82	..	3.91	+2.70
Karwar	86.0	65.8	87	..	3.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.3	54.3	68	..	1.82	+0.86
Ahmednagar	87.2	55.2	61	..	4.13	+2.79
Poona	87.6	56.4	71	..	2.53	+1.38
Sholapur	91.8	61.7	31	..	2.79	+1.31
Bijapur	90.2	60.5	65	..	2.49	+1.28
Belgaum	86.2	52.7	49	..	2.57	+0.69
Aurangabad	84.5	57.0	66	..	3.14	+1.88
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.7	62.7	28	..	1.57	+0.98
Hyderabd	89.7	64.3	47	..	8.91	+7.69
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.3	72.7	75	..	9.21	+5.79
Calicut	88.0	75.9	88	..	19.42	+13.08
Cochin	92.1	72.7	77	..	19.60	10.85
Colombo	87.8	68.2	94	..	20.38	—1.48
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	8.50	74.3	79	..	11.78	+5.38
Bellary	96.8	64.5	43	..	0.31	+4.05
Cuddapah	94.9	73.3	5	..	9.68	+4.8
Madras	85.2	69.8	85	..	26.94	+6.42
Bangalore	89.8	64.8	57	..	7.05	+3.02
Coimbatore	91.8	68.4	89	..	0.51	+1.24
Trichinopoly	91.5	69.7	73	..	21.96	+13.69
Nezapatam	86.1	71.7	90	..	53.46	+28.84

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 9th February, 1920 was 3[illegible] inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it coming gives.



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Small Malt Oil as Neutrient	2	0	0
Large Malt and oil as a health invogourator	3	0	0
1 oz. phial Eucalyptus oil	0	5	0
2 oz. phial Eucalyptus oil	0	8	0
1 oz. Lavender water phials nice scent	0	8	0
1 1 2 oz. Lavender water phials beautifully packed	0	10	0
2 1 2 oz. Lavender water phials large sizes	0	12	0
3½ oz. Lavender water phials with cork screw	1	6	0
1 oz. phial Royal Cologne small	01	0	0
2 oz. phial Royal Cologne medium	1	2	0
4 oz. phial Royal Cologne large	1	12	0
1 oz. phial Essenee Lemon for flavouring	0	0	0
2 oz. phials Essence Lemon large	1	0	0
Liquid face powder assorted in fancy bottles	1	0	0
His Majesty's face powder in bound paste board boxes round	0	4	0
His Majesty's face powder in sqiaare cartoon boxes	0	6	0
Cascara tablets grains 3 purigative	0	8	0
Cascara Sagrade Liquide	0	12	0
Essence of various kinds	0	8	0
Grocers pine tar	0	12	0
White Hazel snow like Razeline	0	10	0
Crisana tooth paste	0	12	0
Formalin throat tablets excellent for coughs	1	0	0
Violet powder small in nice tins	0	6	0
Violet powder large in nice tins	0	8	0
small Lanoline in Vacaum tubes	0	4	0
Medium Lanoline in Vacum tubes	0	8	0
Large Lanoline in Vacaum tubes	0	12	0
Large Sercsol Like Lysol	0	14	0
Small Sercsol (disinfectant)	0	8	0

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Child is Constipated! Bilious! Look at Tongue.

Hurry, Mother! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhœa, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food, and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups printed on bottle. Remember name "California."

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

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"KOKO" is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, positively eradicates dandruff, prevents Hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all Hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. Clear as crystal. Contains no dye, oil, or grease. Delightfully cooling, refreshing, and invigorating to the scalp.

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Prices 1/3, 2/6, and 4/6 per Bottle. (IN ENGLAND) *Sold by all Chemists and Stores.*

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For Washing the Hair, try a sample packet of the delicious "KOKO" Shampoo Powder, obtainable of all Chemists.

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Every article of your general requirement is made in India and is available at the Bombay Swadeshi Stores Head Office at the Times Building, Fort, Bombay and at all their Branches (i. e. 1 Princess Street, 2 Madhav Bag, 3 Girgaum, 4 Poona City, 5 Poona Camp, 6 Cochin, 7 Rajkot to open). The Bombay Swadeshi Stores being the biggest & oldest Stores having seven Branches and having 14 years' experience have better buying facilities and are therefore able to sell at the cheapest prices. Now therefore

Buy always Swadeshi things at Swadeshi Stores.

BURMAH NEWS.

RETURN OF DEPUTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 7.

The local Government announce that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Development Commissioner Burmah, on Rs. 3,500, per month as a temporary measure.

The Burmese deputation to England consisting of Maung Pu, Maung Ba and Maung Tun shein arrived Friday evening by the Bibby liner Lancashire and were given an enthusiastic reception, many thousands crowding the wharf and Strand Road. A large procession was formed about a mile long, the carriages were unharnessed and drawn by the people.

Speaking at a reception organised in honour of the Burmese deputation by the Burmese Women's Association, Maung Pu, in a brief speech, thanked the women for their loyal support and said he had been told that while they were in England the Burmese women were following the lead of their English sisters and were fighting for their rights. He felt that the unity of the Burmese people must be sought by every means. The meeting was largely attended.

At to-morrow's public meeting to consider rice control, the following resolution will be moved: "That all profits made under the control should be entirely debited to Burma's account and should be applied towards agricultural improvement and other welfare measures."

Owing to the order of the Brigade Commander no intoxicating liquor is to be supplied to soldiers on the turf club's premises.

In their resolution on Forest administration for the period 1914-19, the local Government announce that they propose to erect their own sawmills on scientic lines with a view to share in the profits of the expansion of the timber trade and to lessen the cost of timber needed by the Government for their own buildings

Mr. G. P. Andrews I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Commissioner Meiktila Division *vice* Mr. Drury going on leave.

The appointment of Mr. Mccoll I.C.S as Legal Remembrancer Burmah is gazetted.

SALE OF GOLD BULLION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Communique:—Of the tenders of gold bullion presented at the tenth sale held on the 5th February 1920, all tenders at and above the rate of Rs. 25-2-3 per tola have been accepted in full. The total amount of gold sold is 756,450 tolas and the average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 25-9-7 per tola.

Tenders for the eleventh sale will pe received up to 12 noon (standard time) on Thursday the 19th February 1920 when 1250000 tolas will be offered.

END OF CALCUTTA TAXI-DRIVERS' STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The taxi drivers of Calcutta, who went on strike last week, resumed their work to-day. Their grievances were mainly against the police, and as a result of the negotiation between the drivers' spokesman and the Police Commissioner, a settlement had been arrived at giving facilities to the drivers.

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Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

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Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and in case of weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95 0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karach branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & Co.,

Rogay Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

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(1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest
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(6) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, Rs. 2 each.
(7) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set.
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Readers! This resolution is open to you by writing to:
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For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.
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FOSTER & SONS.
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HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.
THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

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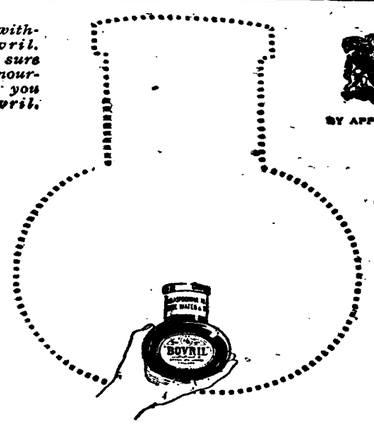
Never be without Bovril. You are sure of being nourished if you take Bovril.

BY APPOINTMENT



Take this Power in your hand.

Pick up any Bovril bottle from the store counter, and let it rest on the palm of your hand. Then picture to yourself another bottle *ten to twenty times as big.*

That larger bottle would correspond to the proven Body-building Power of the Bovril actually in your hand.

BOVRIL

Independent scientific experiments have conclusively proved that the Body-building Power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

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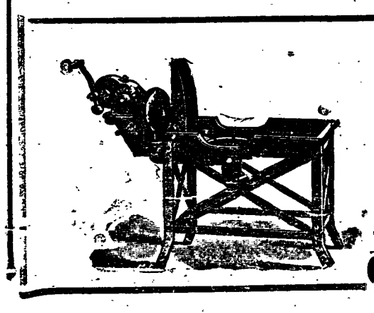
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.



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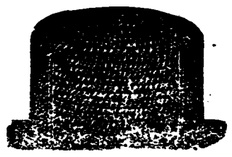

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